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NOTICE.

A four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the *MESSENGER*, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

Great Britain.

LONDON, MAY 3-4, 1882.

THE AGRICULTURAL PROBLEM.

Perhaps there never was a time when the agricultural prospects of the country were a more anxious matter to those immediately concerned than they now are. Several questions formerly asked in a very speculative mood are now serious and vital. Can farmers live on the land and pay fair rent? Can landowners reckon on the rents they have hitherto received and laid their calculations upon? Has the old English labourer proper inducement to stay at home, and turn a deaf ear to the empty solicitations coming to him daily from the Western and Southern Hemispheres? What is the future of that vast and most interesting fabric of society which many generations and much legislative wisdom have reared on the simple basis of agricultural industry? Now for a long time, every year has seen British agriculture less and less of a monopoly, less and less dominating in the markets of the world. For most kinds of produce the incidents of American agriculture affect our prices much more than those of our own. If our grain crops were all blighted or drowned, and our cattle and sheep were more than decimated, an average year in the United States would fill up the gap, as far as the British consumer is concerned. Our farmers must pay no rent, and our landowners might receive none, and our labourers might find no extra employment to eke out their scanty wages. But all the other industries, or, at least, most of them, might feel no difference. We are tending in this direction, and it is quite as well that we should all realise what we are coming to. But meanwhile there does survive, and even rear its head in the hope of better days, the old agricultural system; the three classes our economists delight to honour—the proprietors, the farmers, and the tillers of the soil. They still seem to us the true heirs of our ancient virtues and historic glories. We go into the country to see England as it was before coal covered the land with wildernesses of brick and mortar, hid the sky, smoked the cattle, begrimed leaf and blade, and made cleanliness impossible. There is hardly an Englishman who is not happier in green fields and hedgerows than amid the glories of palatial and ecclesiastical architecture. Population and industry are necessary to these charming ideas. We think of the people there, the happy homes, the simple tastes, and the facility with which these children of nature learn to love, to respect, and to obey good masters and mistresses. Is this now a Fool's Paradise, or is it not? Is it possible that that day is not far distant when the soil of even the most favoured part of this favoured island will be abandoned by agriculture, and given up to parks, model farms, ornamental grounds, preserves, shootings, and rabbit warrens? Happily there are still some kinds of agricultural produce, those of the dairy in particular, that will not bear oceanic or continental traffic. Even with regard to other things, there will always be those who can appreciate flavour and freshness. The mansion and the home farm will always be associated. But there must be something more than sentiment and refined taste if agriculture is to retain its old place in the national industry. It is indiscreet for a landowner to become auctioneer, and to prey either on the wild hopes or the necessities of his customers. It is indiscreet in this way to obtain the promise to pay a rent which the least calculation will show to be impossible. The commonest and oldest teachers held that where for any reason the other party in a transaction was not quite competent to do justice to himself, you were bound to put yourself in his place and see that he was doing himself no wrong. That rule has lately been much departed from, and the result, in this country, not to speak of Ireland, has been that humanity and common justice have avenged themselves with a reaction. That reaction has been the general throwing up of these impossible engagements. Such acts of repudiation are scandalous, if only that they weaken the faith of man in man. No doubt many have availed themselves of the examples set, to do what was not necessary in their own cases. However that may be, the landowners are now called to ascertain for their own guidance what farmers can afford to promise with a fair hope of fulfilment. The calculation ought to begin at the tenant's end of it. The landlord is always under an almost irresistible temptation to start from a calculation of his own expenditure on the purchase of the farm, and the price for the land he will expect a fancy rent. The real question is what the tenant can pay in average years. In the choice of a tenant it has also to be considered whether he is a man likely to lay by for bad years and make the fat years cover the lean ones. Any how, if the landowner will not see the question from the tenant's standpoint as well as from his own, he may thank himself for it if the engagement is one day repudiated, and the farm thrown on his hands.—*Times*.

IS ENGLAND BECOMING SOBER?

We may take it as proved that Englishmen on an average drink at least 17 per cent. less alcoholic beverages than they did in 1874-5. What has been the chief factor in bringing about this notable diminution? There is little reason to doubt that the principal cause must be sought in the prolonged depression of trade from which we have but partially recovered. If wages were higher, more money would be spent in drink. Already the turn of the tide is showing itself in a slight but perceptible increase of consumption. According to Mr. Hoyle, we spent a million more in intoxicants in 1881 than in 1880. A check to the revival of trade would do more to reduce "the drink bill" than all the other agencies combined. That there has not been a great increase of consumption is probably due to the continuance of the disorder in agricultural districts and the disorder in Ireland. But when all this has been said, it must be admitted that, without the

operation of other causes, the revival of trade would have brought about a greater increase in 1881 than that which actually took place. Popular education has probably done something to wean the working man from the public-house, and of late years temperance reformers have at last begun to see that if the campaign which they wage is to be successful it must be carried on by weapons more effective than tracts and more solid than teetotal lectures. The spread of the coffee palace movement, to which Mr. Gladstone referred, is a remarkable feature of our times. In Liverpool there are nearly fifty of these popular rivals of the public-house, and in nearly every large centre of industry in the north they may be counted by the score. In London they have been less successful. The Coffee Tavern Company, with a capital of £32,000, and some fifteen places of business, has last week had to confess to a net loss on the year's working of £2,800, or nearly 9 per cent. Most of the provincial companies are said to be earning handsome dividends, and there are some even in London whose success leaves nothing to be desired. Another cause of the diminution can be found in the Irish Sunday Closing Act. Like the Forbes Mackenzie Act in Scotland, that measure has materially diminished the sale of drink. In 1877 the Irish drink bill was twelve millions. In 1880 it had fallen to nine. In addition to the influence of these social and legislative reforms, it is only fair to recognise the increased activity and energy of the propaganda which is carried on in favour of temperance. Good Templarism, which promised well at first, has practically effaced itself. Of 160,000 members which it enrolled in nine years in Scotland, only 13,000 remain on its books. Nor have the ordinary temperance societies made much headway. The chief improvement has been wrought by the Blue Ribbon Army, a purely temperance organization, which has enrolled 370,000 members within the last twelve months; the crusade against intemperance conducted by Cardinal Manning and the Catholic clergy, who have found Boycotting a useful weapon in the "holy war" against vice; and last, but by no means least, the very remarkable operations of the Salvation Army. The net result is that, although trade is reviving, the sale of drink is not keeping pace with the revival of trade. According to the newly-published report of the union of men engaged in iron-ship building, the earning power of their members is now at least 10s. a week greater than it was three years ago. The increase, representing, as it does, an addition of nearly half a million a year to the wages of men employed in a single industry, has perhaps swelled the charge-sheets of Glasgow and Tyneside, but it is not all squandered in drink, as it has been in 1873-4. The most of it is spent in other ways; but some of it is saved. In 1880, according to the report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, the 5,787,356 members of the various societies connected with the working classes had accumulated funds amounting to within a trifle of fifty-seven millions sterling. In the Post Office Savings Bank in 1881 there were deposits of thirty-seven millions, and in the older savings-bank of more than £15,000,000. Altogether, therefore, there is an accumulated fund of £139,000,000, chiefly representing the savings of the working classes. This, of course, is all very well, but as long as all the deposits in the savings-banks and the funds of the friendly societies do not exceed by much more than 10 per cent. the money spent in intoxicants in 1881 it is evident that very much more is to be done before England puts away her most flagrant vice.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE LONDON PRESS SIXTY YEARS SINCE.

At the close of the great war there were six daily papers published in London, which exercised a considerable influence on political affairs. These papers were the *Times*, the *Courier*, the *Chronicle*, the *Advertiser*, the *Herald*, and the *Post*, and of these six the *Times* was far the most important. The *Times* in 1816 enjoyed a circulation of 8,000 copies. It paid a stamp duty to the Government of about £200 a week, or of £45,000 a year. But even this duty was only one portion of the burden on its proprietors. The paper on which it was printed was taxed, the advertisements which were inserted in it were taxed; and ten per cent. of its profits were paid as income-tax. It was under such circumstances that the greatest journal that the world has ever seen was produced during the earlier years of its eventful career. The *Times* was commenced by John Walter in 1785, as the *Daily Universal Register*; it adopted its present name in 1788. In 1803 Walter was succeeded by his son, John Walter the second. Dr. Stoddart, in the first instance, and subsequently Thomas Barnes, were engaged as editors of the paper under his management. Barnes assumed the editorship of the *Times* in 1816, and succeeded by his ability and discretion in increasing the great reputation which the paper had already acquired. But a much greater impulse than Barnes' abilities could give had a few months before been imparted to it. In November, 1814, the *Times* was, for the first time, printed by steam. The machinery was far less perfect than that which is at present in use; but it constituted an extraordinary advance in the history of newspapers. Before steam was used it had been impossible to do more than strike off 450 copies of any paper in an hour. The circulation of a newspaper had depended, not on the demand for it, but on the capability of the hand-press to meet the demand. 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Branch Offices:—LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSÉNA.

PRICE 40 CENTIMS

A four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

LONDON, MAY 3-4, 1882.

Perhaps there never was a time when the agricultural prospects of the country were a more anxious matter to those immediately concerned than they now are. Several questions formerly asked in a very speculative mood are now serious and vital. Can farmers live on the land and pay fair rent? Can landowners reckon on the rents they have hitherto received and still afford to maintain the standard of life and English abundance? Can producers induce to stay at home, and turn a deaf ear to the tempting solicitations coming to him daily from the Western and Southern Hemispheres? What is the future of that vast and most interesting fabric of society which many generations and much legislative wisdom have reared on the simple basis of agricultural industry? Now for a long time, every year has seen British agriculture less and less of a monopoly, and less and less dominating in the markets of the world. The increasing competition and the incidents of American agriculture affect our prices much more than those of our own. If our grain crops were all blighted or drowned, and our cattle and sheep were more than decimated, an average year in the United States would fill up the gap, as far as the British consumer is concerned. Our farmers might pay no rent, and our landowners might receive none, and our labourers might find no extra employment to eke out their scanty wages. But all the other industries, or, at least, most of them, might feel no difficulty in supplying the requirements of the land and it is quite as well that we should all realise what we are coming to. But meanwhile there does survive, and even rear its head in the hope of better days—the old agricultural system; the three classes our economists delight to honour—the proprietors, the farmers, and the tillers of the soil. They are still our idea of Old England. They still seem to us the true heirs of our ancient virtues and historic glories. We go into the country to see England as it was, as it should be, as it never will be, and with wildernesses of brick and mortar, hid the sky, smoked the cattle, begrimed leaf and blade, and made cleanliness impossible. There is hardly an Englishman who is not happier in the green fields and hedgerows than amid the glories of palatial and ecclesiastical architecture. Population and industry are necessary to these charming ideas. We think of the people there, the happy homes, the simple tastes, and the facility with which these children of nature learn to love, and to be loved, by the good masters and mistresses. Is this now *Poor's Paradise*, or is it not? Is it possible that that day is not far distant when the soil of even the most favoured part of this favoured island will be abandoned by agriculture, and given up to parks, model farms, ornamental grounds, preserves, shootings, and rabbit warrens? Happily there are still some kinds of agricultural produce, those of the dairy in particular, that will not bear oceanic or continental traffic. Even with regard to other things, there will be some, at least, that will retain their quality and freshness. The mansion and the home farm will always be associated. But there must be something more than sentiment and refined taste, if agriculture is to retain its old place in the national industry. It is discreditable for a landowner to become an auctioneer, and to prey either on the wild hopes or the necessities of his customers. It is discreditable in this way to obtain the concession to pay a rent which the least calculation will show to be impossible. The commonest and oldest teachers held that where for any reason the other party in a transaction was not quite competent to do justice to himself, they were bound to do justice to his place, and see that he was doing himself no wrong. That rule has lately been much departed from, and the result, in this country, not to speak of Ireland, has been that humanity and common justice have avenged themselves with a reaction. That reaction has been the general throwing up of these possible engagements. Such acts of repudiation are scandalous, if only that they weaken the faith of man in man. No doubt many have availed themselves of the examples set, to do what was not necessary in their own cases. But what may be, the landowners are now called to do, is to provide for their own guidance what farmers can afford to provide with a fair hope of fulfilment. The calculation ought to begin at the tenant's end of it. The landlord is always under an almost irresistible temptation to start from a calculation of his own expenditure on the purchase or selling value, and the improvement of the farm. Paying a fancy price for the land he will expect a fancy price. The real question is what the tenant can pay in average years. In the case of a tenant farmer, the landlord has considered whether he is a man likely to lay out for bad years and make the fat years cover the lean ones. Any how, if the landowner will not see the question from the tenant's standpoint as well as from his own, he may thank himself for it if the engagement is one day repudiated, and the tenant thrown on his hands.—*Times*.

IS ENGLAND BECOMING SOBER?
We may take it as proved that Englishmen on an average drink at least 17 per cent. less alcoholic beverages than they did in 1880. What has been the chief factor in bringing about this notable diminution? There is little reason to doubt that the principal cause must be sought in the prolonged depression of trade from which we have but partially recovered. If wages were higher, more money would be spent in drink. Already the turn of the tide is showing itself in a slight but perceptible increase of consumption. According to Mr. Hoyle, we spent a million more in intoxicants in 1881 than in 1880. A large service of the drink would do more to reduce "the evils" than all the other agencies combined. That there has not been a great increase of consumption is probably due to the continuance of depression in the agricultural districts and the disorder in Ireland. But when all this has been said, it must be admitted that, without the

operation of other causes, the revival of trade would have brought about a greater increase in 1881 than that which usually took place. Popular education has probably done something to wean the working man from the public-house, and of late years temperance reformers have at last begun to see that if the campaign which they wage is to be successful it must be carried on by weapons more effective than tracts and more solid than teetotal lectures. The spread of the coffee palace movement, to which Mr. Gladstone referred, is a remarkable feature of our times. In Liverpool there are now five first-class popular resorts of the public-house, and in nearly every large centre of industry in the north they may be counted by the score. In London they have been less successful. The Coffee Tavern Company, with a capital of £32,000, and some fifteen places of business of business, has last week had to confess to a net loss on the year's working of £2,800, or nearly 9 per cent. Most of the provincial companies are said to be earning handsome dividends, and there are no signs even in London of a serious decrease nothing to be feared. Another cause of the diminution can be traced to the Irish Sunday Closing Act. Like the Forbes Mackenzie Act in Scotland, that measure has materially diminished the sale of drink. In 1877 the Irish drink bill was twelve millions. In 1880 it had fallen to nine. In addition to the influence of these social and legislative reforms, it is only fair to recognise the increased activity and energy of the propaganda which is carried on in favour of temperance. Good Templarism, which promised well at first as a practical and efficacious itself. Of 160,000 members in 1875, only 100,000 remain, and now, only 13,000 remain on its books. Nor have the ordinary temperance societies made much headway. The chief improvement has been wrought by the Blue Ribbon Army, a purely temperance organization, which has enrolled 370,000 members within the last twelve months; the crusade against intemperance conducted by Cardinal Manning and the Catholic clergy, who have found Boycotting a useful weapon in the "holy war" against vice; and last, but by no means least, the very remarkable operations of the Salvation Army. The net result is that although trade is strong, and the sale of drink is not keeping pace with the revival of trade. According to the newly-published report of the union of men engaged in iron-ship building, the earning power of their members is now at least 10s. a week greater than it was three years ago. The increase is representing, as it does, an addition of nearly half a million a year to the wages of men employed in a single industry, has perhaps swelled the charge-sheets of Glasgow and Tyneside, but it is not all squandered in drink, as it may have been in 1873-4. The most of it is saved. In 1880, for example, some of it was saved. In 1880, according to the report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, the 5,787,356 members of the various societies connected with the working classes had accumulated funds amounting to within a trifling fifty-seven millions sterling. In the Post Office Savings Bank in 1881 there were deposits of thirty-one millions, and in the older savings-bank of more than £15,000,000. Altogether, therefore, there is an accumulated fund of £139,000,000, chiefly representing the savings of the working classes. This, of course, is all very well, and as long as all the deposits in the savings-banks and the funds of the friendly societies do not exceed by much more than 10 per cent. the money spent in intoxicants in 1881 it is evident that very much more is to be done before England puts away her mostagrant vice.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

At the close of the great war there were six daily papers published in London, which exercised a considerable influence on political affairs. These six papers were the *Times*, the *Courier*, the *Chronicle*, the *Advertiser*, the *Herald*, and the *Post*; and of these six the *Times* was far the most important. The *Times* in 1816 en- joyed a circulation of 8,000 copies. It sold at a penny, and the subscription was about £900 a week, or of £45,000 a year. But even this duty was only one portion of the burden on its proprietors. The paper on which it was printed was taxed; the advertisements which were inserted in it were taxed; and ten per cent. of its profits were paid as income-tax. It was under such circumstances that the greatest journal that the world has ever seen was produced during the earlier years of its successful career. The *Times* was commenced by John Walter in 1785. The *Daily Universal Register*; it adopted its present name in 1788. In 1803 Walter was succeeded by his son, John Walter the second. Dr. Stoddart, in the first instance, and subsequently Thomas Barnes, were engaged as editors of the paper under his management. Walter assumed the editorship of the *Times* in 1816, and succeeded by his ability and discretion in increasing the great reputation which the paper had already acquired. But a much greater impulse than Barnes' abilities could give had a few months before been imparted to it. In November, 1814, the *Times* was, for the first time, printed by steam. The machinery was far less perfect than that which is presently used; but it constituted an extraordinary improvement in the history of newspapers. Before steam was

used to have been impossible to do more than strike off 450 copies of any paper in an hour. The circulation of a newspaper had depended, not on the demand for it, but on the capability of the hand-press to meet the demand. The imperfect machine introduced in 1814 enabled 1,100 sheets to be impressed in an hour. The paper was printed nearly three times as rapidly as before, and the public could be provided with five copies with the ease with which they had previously been supplied with two. The introduction of machine-printing at once confirmed the *Times* in the precedence which it had already attained. Within a short interval, in 1828, it enjoyed for the first time a larger circulation than any other newspaper.

The circulation of the *Courier*, in 1816, was only inferior to that of the *Times*. It sold about 5,000 copies a day, and was an evening newspaper, and was in the habit of issuing edition after edition. It was first established in 1792, was distinguished for its ultra-Liberal principles, and was on two occasions the subject of political prosecutions. In 1799 the *Courier* was pur-

chased by Daniel Stuart, the proprietor of the *Post*. Stuart was a Tory; and though the *Courier*, of course, adopted Tory principles. The *Post* had been started ten years before the *Courier*, or in 1782, and had been purchased by Stuart for a very small sum in 1785. Stuart had a remarkable faculty for discovering literary talent and for obtaining the assistance of literary men on moderate terms. He engaged Coleridge, Lamb, and Mackintosh to write for him, and he was so successful that he avoided himself of their services on the *Courier*. Stuart, after converting the *Post* into a valuable property, sold it in 1803; he retired from the *Courier* in 1816. The *Post* has retained, to the present day, the popularity which it acquired at the commencement of the century. The *Courier* recovered from the decreased demand for news after the conclusion of peace.

In 1816 the *Morning Chronicle* had a much smaller circulation than the *Times*; but it enjoyed, in some respects, a higher reputation than any other newspaper. Commenced in 1769, it was the oldest of all the leading papers. Its editor, James Perry, was uniformly treated with a reverence which was paid to no other editor. He was the first editor of a newspaper who had the spirit to send shorthand writers into the House of Commons. He succeeded in obtaining even higher literary talent on his staff than Stuart collected for the *Post* and the *Courier*. Lord Campbell, who subsequently became Lord Chancellor; Thomas Campbell, the poet; Coleridge, Mackintosh, Hazlitt, and McCulloch, all placed their pens at different periods at the disposal of Perry. The *Chronicle* was famous for the ability which it thus employed, and at the same time, in the middle of the century, enjoyed a reputation which was hardly inferior to that of the *Times*.

Some of the highest literary ability in the land was then employed in contributing to the press; yet writers in the press were regarded at the close of the eighteenth century and at the commencement of the nineteenth century as of an inferior class. The press, however, had been manlike for many years. The first of his kind for any one to take notice of him. In 1798 were described by Abbot as "black-guard newswriters." Ten years later, or in 1808, the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn made a by-law excluding all persons who had written in the daily papers from being called to the bar. More than twenty years afterwards a Lord Chancellor offended the property of his supporters by writing in the daily newspapers. The editor of the *Standard* was asked by the editor of the *Times* to resign his press as regarded as a pestilent nuisance, which it was essential to destroy. Southey had himself once been a journalist, but, in 1817, he deliberately declared to Lord Liverpool, "You must curb the press, or it will destroy the Constitution of the country. No means," he added, "can be so effectual for checking the intolerable abuse of the press, but that of making transportation the punishment of its abuse."

—*Spencer Walpole.*

WINDSOR CASTLE, WEDNESDAY.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Grand Duke and Princess Victoria of Hesse drove out yesterday afternoon, and her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, walked and rode through the park. The Grand Duke and Princess Victoria left at 4.10 p.m. for the Connaught road out. The Queen held a Council-to-day at a quarter before three o'clock, at which were present:—Earl Spencer, K.G., Earl Sydney, G.C.B., Lord Salisbury, K.G., Sir Robert Balfour, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. James Vernon, Mr. Charles Lennox Peel was in attendance as Clerk of the Council. Earl Spencer had an audience of the Queen, and kissed hands on being deputed by Her Majesty to visit the King of Siam, the Lieutenant of Ireland. The Queen received Prince Jon Guieu, the Roumanian Minister, who was introduced by Earl Spencer, and presented a letter of congratulation to her Majesty from the King of Roumania on the marriage of his Royal Highness Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, to her Archduchess Sophie. The Queen's Agent General for the Colonies, Mr. Archer, called on her Majesty at the Queensland, had the honour of being presented to the Queen by Earl Spencer, and said before her Majesty an album containing photographs of the late Queen and the late Prince George of Wales. Viscount Alington, Lord Sandhurst and Lord Edward Pelham Clinton, the Lord and Groom in Waiting, were in attendance.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, Princess, attended by Lady Adela Hamilton, Mrs. Parkington, Mrs. W. C. Dugdale, Mr. Knight of Kerry), left Windsor at 4.10 p.m. for London.

The Prince of Wales and the Crown Prince of Denmark attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke and Captain Honneux dined with the right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone at their residence in Downing-street on Wednesday.

The Duke of Grafton has arrived at his residence in Grosvenor-place, from Wakefield edge, Northamptonshire.

The Earl and Countess of Rosslyn have arrived at 2, Hamilton-place, for the season.

The Earl and Countess of Mar and Kellie have arrived at 33, Princes-gardens, from Scotland, for the season.

Lord and Lady Dynevor have arrived at 1, Upper Broad-street, for the season.
Lord and Lady Dacre have arrived at their residence in Grosvenor-street from The Hoo, near Welwyn, Herts, for the season.

The funeral of Lady Alexina Coventry will take place at Brompton Cemetery on Saturday at half past eleven o'clock.

The Right Hon. the speaker gave his sixth Parliamentary full-dress dinner on Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Lady Jane Lovett have arrived at 8, Wilton-crescent, from Wychnor Park.

Mr. Magniac, M.P., and Hon. Mrs. Magniac and Miss Magniac have arrived at their residence, Chesterfield House for the season.

THE ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO UPSET THE IRISH MAIL.—A. Rughy correspond writes:—“On the 1st of October, a New York Herald reporter, who was accompanied by the New York Herald Company's detectives from Rughy, was engaged on Tuesday in investigating the circumstances attending the alleged attempt to upset the Irish mail near here. Circumstances seemed strongly to favor the assumption that the London and Tilbury street signalman, who reported finding the obstruction, was a fabrication, and he was directly taxed with it. After a stubborn denial for four hours, he at length admitted that he placed the sleeper on the rails, and took it off again just before the arrival of the mail, thus effecting a delay of five minutes. He subsequently reduced the confession to writing voluntarily, and the matter is under the consideration of the directors to-day. Meanwhile Rughy is suspended from duty. He is 35 years of age, and has been in the employ of the London and Tilbury street railway for 15 years.”

The House of Commons was engaged during the earlier hours on Wednesday afternoon in a discussion of the School Boards (Scotland) Bill, in which most of the Scotch members took part. The object is to protect schoolmasters in Scotland against premature dismissal by giving them an appeal to the Department of Education, and the Bill was introduced by Sir H. MAXWELL, and supported by Mr. O. Ewing, Mr. J. A. Campbell, Mr. Cochran-Patrick, Mr. Dalrymple, and Lord C. Campbell, mainly on the ground that schoolmasters are now too much at the mercy of the School Boards composed of persons of inferior education, whose primary object it was to keep down the rates. The opposition to the Bill was led by Mr. Anderson and Mr. Baxter, who urged that the Bill would degrade the School Boards and put the schoolmasters above the governing bodies. Mr. Duff, Sir James Buchanan, Mr. Ramsay, Dr. Webster, the Lord Advocate, and Mr. Macdonald, and Mr. Birkbeck, on behalf of the Education Department, deprecated an appeal which he thought would lead to discord; but he admitted that there ought to be some provision to prevent dismissals without notice. Ultimately the Bill was carried.

Mr. B. STANHOPE then moved the second reading of the Church Patronage Bill, which proposes to deal with the evils of the present system by requiring—first, that there shall be ample notice of sales, with a right to the parishioners to object on the score of mental, physical, or moral disqualifications; secondly, that the property shall be sold into an improper presentation; and, secondly, by suspending the present law and prohibiting the sale of next presentations.

Mr. LILLINGWORTH opposed the bill on the ground that it did not go far enough, and that it would be better to wait until public opinion had taken a ripening course. He thought that abolition should be confined to what he called the retail sale of next presentations while the wholesale sale of advowsons was permitted. Disclaiming any desire to injure the Church, he made some discursive and general remarks on the question of Disestablishment. He said that the bill in its present shape would not be found acceptable, and greatly preferred Mr. Leatham's Bill, which swept away and did not merely nibble at the principle that Church patronage should be transferred for pecuniary considerations. Although he admitted and would not defend the abuses of the system of the sale of advowsons, he was prepared to contend that it had conferred great benefits on the Church, and on society.

Mr. LEATHAM thought the bill did not go far enough, but supported it as a beginning ; and Mr. Hibbert, on the part of the Government, acceded to the second reading on the understanding that it should be referred to a Select Committee along with Mr. Leatham's Bill.

Mr. ILLINGWORTH declined to join in this course, and Mr. Richard, in moving the adjournment of the debate, talked the bill out. The House adjourned at 10 minutes to 6 o'clock.

DEMONSTRATIONS AND ILLUMINATIONS.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Standard* writes on Tuesday night: "The complete change of front by the Government has produced the greatest surprise in Ireland. The extreme party is astonished at it, and proclaims it as a victory for Mr. Parnell all along the line. The Government, on the other hand, are upon the altered policy with dismay and alarm. About one o'clock to-day Mr. Dillon came to Dublin, as his friends were anxious to see him. He looks very pale and haggard. By the next train Messrs. Parnell and O'Kelly arrived. They were met by Mr. Dillon at his residence at North Great George-street. Here they remained in consultation with Mr. Dillon and some friends for an hour. Subsequently Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Kelly went to the residence of Mrs. Parnell, the Ladies' Land League, at her house in Mount-park-square. They later visited other places in the town; but they avoided public observation, and seemed desirous there should be no demonstration. In fact, their presence in the city was so excruciatingly slight that no motion picture occurred. Messrs. Parnell

Dillon, and O'Kelly left Dublin at half-past seven o'clock this evening by the

North's "wall-boats" for London. They were sent by Dr. Arnold, the Secretary of the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society, to the Land Company, New York. There was no demonstration of any kind, and no crowd. They evidently chose this route to avoid any public manifestation. George W. P. Hunt, the Secretary of the Land Company, was accompanied by the same steamer. It is understood that Mr. Farnell expressed a wish that there should be no exhibition of enthusiasm in regard to the "wall-boats." It is stated in London as a mere act of justice. It is stated in London that the Earl of Leinster will only retain the office of Lord Lieutenant till the end of August, when Lord Spencer will be appointed. The first sign of the "clearance" that is to be made amongst the permanent officials at the Castle was observed to-day. Colonel Hillier, the Commandant of the Constabulary, has this afternoon left his department on longer leave of absence. It is understood that the Colonel will not resume his post at the Constabulary Office, and that his formal resignation will be presented to the Government. The Secretary of the general mail delivery has ordered lists

decorated houses, and bands playing. A telegram from Mr. O'Donnell, M.P., set the people of Dungavanna into a joyous mood, and he announced the complete surrender of the Government. The result was that the streets were brilliantly illuminated, and the hills for miles round were plentifully dotted with illuminations of blazing turf. Such a scene has not been witnessed in this part of the north since O'Donnell's time. Even at the south there were great rejoicings. Armagh was illuminated, but the grand Ulster demonstration was at Derry. At Dundalk, Ballyshannon, Ballina, Fermoy, and other towns, the same course was adopted of a general illumination and band-playing. Telegrams are arriving in Dublin from various parts of the country announcing the public manifestations of joy at the joyous Government policy.

Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, and O'Kelly arrived at Euston Station on Thursday morning from Dublin. In an interview with a special representative of the *Central News* Parnell communicated the following particulars:—"The Government have considered the Irish parliamentary party acting with them will probably adopt:—'The news of the change in the Government's Irish policy was a surprise to me. The first intimation I had of it was from the *Irish Times*. I received as a telegram on Tuesday afternoon which received in Kilmainham Gaol, stating Mr. Forster had resigned. We could scarcely resist it at first. Later in the day we had a meeting of the Executive Council at 10.30 that evening the governor of the Gaol announced that I was discharged, and that my colleagues, Messrs. Dillon and O'Kelly, would also be set free. The governor further stated that he would be glad to receive from me any letters, four or five other suspects had been ordered to be released. The news respecting the latter had come by post; but I had not time to examine by special messenger from the Castle. The Governor added that, judging from the framing of the communication he had received from the Castle, it was desired that we should leave the country as soon as possible. The Governor pointed out that the word 'immediately' was emphasized. Mr. Dillon, however, not feeling well, was anxious to stop until morning; but after some conversation we agreed to return to Kingstown. This we did, and put on board the hotel boat. As we were to catch the goods train for Avondale yesterday, we went back to Dublin and had interviews with our friends, and, subsequently, with several members of the Executive of the League of the South. We left Dublin by the North Wharf boat last evening, with the view of attending a meeting of the Irish parliamentary party which has been arranged for the 10th inst. at the Grosvenor Hotel."

me for two o'clock this afternoon to discuss the political outlook generally. After the meeting, I shall go to the House of Commons.

to what the Irish parliamentary party will do, it is difficult to say until after the Government's new line of policy for Ireland has been disclosed. At present everything is so full of speculation that it will be better to await developments before we decide to wait and see what the Government are going to do with the land question. That is the pressing issue just now. We are disposed to hear what they have to say upon that and other matters. With respect to the release of his prisoner, one of the most vital importance in order to secure the tranquillity of the country. Much of course will depend on who the new Irish Secretary is to be, for none but a thoroughly capable man will suit. No one of our party could, of course, take the office even if it were offered to him. I am sure that the new Government would concede the terms which would be asked before one of our party would ally himself with the Administration. I have to thank scores of friends for telegrams and expressions of congratulation on my release. Among other things I have received the following from the Archbishop of Cashel, as he congratulates me:— Archbishop of Cashel heartily congratulates Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. O'Kelly on their release. He congratulates the country through them on the general triumph which the triumph cannot be considered complete if Mr. Parnell is not released and far from it if Shaw be appointed Chief Secretary." Mr. Parnell took this message from a large roll of personal telegrams.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES AND

(FROM THE "TIMES.")

Although the appointment of Mr. Chamberlain to the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland has not yet been completed, there is a growing feeling in the House of Commons that he is not for the office. It is true that in the first instance the right hon. gentleman strongly expressed his preference for the election of an Irishman to the post, but he is now reported to have succeeded to the office. It is not known whether his colleagues that he should himself undertake it; indeed there is a wide-spread opinion that under all the circumstances he could not do so. Lord Salisbury has been asked by the Prime Minister. In view of the natural reluctance of Sir Charles Dilke to leave the Foreign Office, it is not improbable that an alternative may be made to the Government by the free appointment of a new member to the Board of Trade. On Wednesday morning Lord Granville and Lord Spencer went to Downing-street together, and called on Mr. Chamberlain. Lord Spencer also had an interview with the Premier.

(FROM THE "STANDARD.")

The meeting of the Conservative Party

which has been called for Friday was specially summoned to consider Mr. Smith's Motion on the subject of a peasant proprietary. It is probable, however, that the recent change in the policy of the Government will be brought under the notice of the meeting.

It is understood, that, after some hesitation and with a good deal of reluctance, Mr. Chamberlain will decide to accept the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland. The appointment will be acceptable to the extreme Irish party, and they will endeavour to smooth Mr. Chamberlain's way, as much as possible. Sir Dilke will become President of the Board of Trade with a seat in the Cabinet; and it is expected that Lord E. Fitzmaurice will be appointed Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

At the House of Commons, on Wednesday, Mr. Chamberlain had interviews with several of the Irish members.

Mr. R. Power intends to ask the Government whether they have now any objection to placing Mr. Parnell on the Printing Committee. The nomination of this Committee has been blocked since the early part of the session, because the name of Mr. Parnell, who was on the Committee last year, was not included in the members proposed by the Government.

The question of resuscitating the Irish Land League is already under consideration. It is, however, probable that this step will be deferred for some time, if not till after the expiry of the Coercion Act.

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS.")
The probability of Sir Charles Dilke's going to the Board of Trade has given rise to speculation as to his successor at the Foreign Office. The names of Mr. Evelyn Ashley and Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice are mentioned in this connection.
It is doubtful whether the Conservative Opposition will accept Mr. Gladstone's challenge, and give notice of a vote of censure. Certainly no steps will be taken in this direction after the meeting of the Conservative Conference.
We understand that the members of the Irish party who usually act with Mr. Parnell will place no obstacle in the way of a fair trial of the policy of Lord Spencer, and of the Chief Secretary who is about to be appointed.

(FROM THE "PAUL MALL GAZETTE.")

It is now believed that, all rumours to the contrary notwithstanding, it is definitely settled that Mr. Chamberlain will not be the successor of Mr. Forster at the Irish Office. There is reason to believe that the new Chief Secretary will not succeed Mr. Forster as a member of the Cabinet. The name of Lord Frederick Cavendish is mentioned in connection with the post, and it is not impossible that he may be selected as Chief Secretary. The Secretary of State, Lord Frederick Cavendish, the brother of Lord Hartington, is the senior member for the North West Riding of York, and has held the post of Financial Secretary to the Treasury since the formation of the present Ministry.

LONDON GOSSIP.

(FROM "TRUTH.")

A great scandal was caused in Cornwall a few months ago by the elopement of a young lady, the daughter of a gentleman well-known in the county, with her father's disapproval. The lady and her lover, a few weeks letters were received announcing the damsel, having lost her illusions as completely as Aurora Floyd, is on her way home, leaving left her companion in an hotel at Avington, where she had been engaged as waiter.

A considerable amount of money was expended in pinioning Lamson prior to his execution, and a writer in the *St. James's Gazette* says that he, out of curiosity, had himself joined at Newgate, and that the operation was not so simple as it is generally supposed to be. The experiment, with the same result. The straps are most complicated, and yet, as the only object is to deprive the "patient" of the use of his arms, this might easily be done by a simple cord round the neck, and a handkerchief once round each of his wrists, and then, after a second turn round both the wrists, tying the ends together. One never knows what may occur; everyone, therefore, insisting that hanging is a contingent interest in the matter, should be made as little disagreeable as practicable.

Mr. George Howard has just closed all the public-houses on Lord Carlisle's Yorkshire estates, and the Castle Howard Hotel, at the same time. The market was then converted by Mr. Howard into a convalescent home, in which will be at the service of poor persons, who are properly recommended, from all parts of the county. The first patients are to arrive in the middle of next week. This hotel was the old Gate House, and was used to swindle the poor. They could be seen running about the rooms in broad daylight. It is to be hoped they will have been expelled, or a residence there will scarcely tend to recuperate a nervous

An astounding scene took place a few days ago at a funeral in a parish in one of the Scotch border counties. A procession was slowly winding its way along the road to the churchyard, when two others were seen approaching from different directions. Almost at the same moment, the respective drivers made a "spurt," each wishing to get first to the ground, so that the hearse and coaches actually reached the gate at a gallop, the mourners appearing to participate in the excitement. After the first interment, the friends in the procession produced Glenlivet, and drank to "the health" of their departed friend! Altogether, it was an episode of "sixty years since" and a little more.

A few months ago Lord Londonderry tried the experiment of sending his coals to his own wharf in London, where they are sold direct to the consumer. His success has been so great that arrangements have been made to ship an increased supply from Seaham every week. Lord Durham has also entered

The autocrat of the Salvation Army announces that he requires £7,000 from his followers before the opening of his new Congress Hall, at Clapton, on the 13th instant, and also that he will thank those who believe in the Army to provide beds for 998 of his officers, who are shortly expected in town or a few days. I have yet to learn, however, that he has promised to issue a balance-sheet showing how he has expended the £15,052 9s. 9½d. already subscribed for the hall, and the various other large sums he has had sent to him for general purposes, or that

he will give a clear account of what he is going to do with the sum of £7,000 required. I should advise my readers to look after their spoons. The following well-known advertisement has appeared again :—
"Mrs. T. very unhappy in not hearing from Mrs. M. Jones. Was in hopes to have seen her the beginning of the New Year. Been very ill."
I believe its appearance has never failed to herald a successful robbery.

At the life-boat house on the shore, at Brighton, there is a daily register kept of the force of the wind, etc. On Saturday last, when the entire town was almost blown to the ground, and the waves were sweeping over the King's-road, the register marked "Strong breeze; cloudy blue sky." What,

And so Dr Brighton talks consider a storm? The ladies on the walls of the Academy, all dressed in the strange colours affected by the æsthetes, and with the agonised expression on their countenances which these colours produced, looked on such a Phrygian as a creature of the most revolting imagination of female beauty, or with nothing on her face, for instance, "The Tree of Forgiveness." Unclothed Phyllis is clapping unclad Demophoon. A cold shudder went through the ranks of thought as such a Phrygian snatching her afections. And yet we are asked to regard this nymph as the type of beauty! Most of the ladies looking at the Phrygian, and at the Phrygian, were arrayed in the fashions of the nineteenth century, but there was a sprinkling of "artistic costumes," the latest effort of æstheticism in dress. The Phrygian, however, was straight from the shoulder to the feet, with a sash tied round the place where the waist ought to be, and a large slouching hat. Her robe, hat, and sash are in plush, and of a dark, rich, and somewhat gaudy colour, in contrast with this costume. Those æsthetes who did not adopt this costume, affected sash of a bright orange colour.

air visitors are worthy of notice. A young American lady, who wore a cream-coloured empire dress, the straight folds of which ended in a remarkable ruffle, whose constituent parts were silk and lace, was, to say the least, conspicuous. Her bonnet was as rampantly decorated as the ruffle, with large wide brim and high conical crown, from the sides of which floated five large plumes of feathers. An artistic triumph was compassed by two sisters who wore brown, relieved with cowslips, and carried dainty little feather muffs with bouquets of white flowers and ferns. One or two of the white flowers were of the same shape as the petals of the garnet-coloured, relieved with cowslips, which were so conspicuous by the reason of their extensions of the crinoline worn beneath them. One was mercifully short; another most mercifully long.

The warm-hearted generosity of the Irish nation was never better illustrated than at the trial of the bricklayer, hailing from Erin's Isle, applied to Mr. Luchington for a warrant against a man who had given him the two black eyes and other damage he exhibited. Asked why he desired a warrant, and what damages, he gave this very characteristic reply:—"Why, sure, sorr, you give me a summons it won't come on till this day week, and faix it is that I'm afraid I shall have forgiven him long before then."

I am distinctly of Papa's side. Just fancy the position of the poor fellow, who, after Mr. Bennett now finds himself in after Mr. Mansfield's decision. It appears that the Misses Price would stay out too late at night, and their parents hit upon the expedient of cutting off if their hair to punish them, whereupon Mr. Bennett, in a most judicious manner, observes that Papa has no right to do so.

Great-Britain.
LONDON, MAY 7-8, 1882.

The following particulars respecting the terrible tragedy that took place in Dublin on Saturday night are supplied by the Dublin correspondent of the *Times*, who sent the subjoined despatches on Sunday :—

[illegible]

while birdnesting in the park, he saw, about 200 yards from where he was, a man, a woman, and a girl, who seemed to be wrestling. He thought they were roughs, and did not pay much attention to them. He then saw two men fall to the ground, and the others, four in number, jump on top of them. He saw the roughs apply violence, which lies in the direction opposite to the city. He cannot give any description of the appearance of the men. A Mr. Maguire and a friend, riding on tricycles, had passed Mr. Burk's house, and Lord Frederick had seen them murder. They were then on their way along the main road through the park. Returning, the tricyclists found the Chief Secretary lying on the main road in the centre of the carriage way, and Lord Frederick shot him there.

Both were in large pools of blood. Mr. Maguire immediately informed the police at the Park-gate Station of what he had seen, and the police, proceeding to the scene of the murder, conveyed Lord Frederick to St. James's Hospital. At the examination it was found that Mr. Burk had received several stabs near the region of the heart, and that his throat was cut almost completely across. His clothes were much torn, and his hands had been severely injured. Lord Frederick with his assailants. Lord Frederick had been stabbed in several places about the chest; one wound was through the right lung and was very deep. At the time of the occurrence there were about 100 persons in the park, and the park, and it is a remarkable fact that many persons sitting or walking within a few hundred yards of where the bodies were found heard nothing of the affair.

After Lord Frederick had been taken to the hospital, discharged official duties they proceeded on an outside car to the Phoenix-park-gate, and there, dismissing the driver, walked on together towards the Viceregal-lodge. Before the lodge they were met by a police patrol, and were then brought to the hospital, where it was ascertained that a man had been murdered in the park.

The doctors, Dr. Myles and the resident pupil, hurried to the park, and met near the gate the car conveying Lord Frederick. On reaching the hospital, the Chief Secretary was pronounced dead, while there was a gleam of life in the Under-Secretary. Mr. Burk was appointed to his late position by Mr. Gladstone's late Administration, and had been private secretary to the Chief Secretary. The Lord Lieutenant had driven through the park half an hour before the murder. The park gates were closed soon after the notice of the tragedy had been conveyed to leave or enter without the most scrupulous inquiries.

LATER.

The murder must have been deeply planned; and although the public impression appears to be that it was only a sudden impulse, it is clear that Lord F. Cavendish was murdered because he happened to be with the Under-Secretary, and to guard against discovery, there is reason to believe that the design was the very contrary and that the object of the misdeed was to assassinate the Under-Secretary, a man whose death would strike terror into the English Government by murdering, not a mere subordinate officer of Government here, but one of the highest rank next to the Viceroy in the Irish Executive and the son of a great English family. They were, therefore, not assassinating Lord F. Burke, who was well known in the city and who walked about at all hours without fear and unarméd. He never had an escort, and his habits must have been familiar to a large number of those who watch him promiscuously, but that his fate was reserved deliberately for one of those strokes could be aimed at the Executive; but the supposition which naturally occurs that Lord F. Cavendish was not known and was not likely to be obnoxious is refuted by the fact that he was in the relation passed to the Duke of Dams-street, near the Custom-house, in the carriage in which Lord F. Cavendish, Mr. Jenkinson, and the Hon. Mr. Spencer were seated and asked where their Lord F. Cavendish was in the process of his question he answered and he repeated this several times, and he replied, "I am asked the third time, and the Lord F. Cavendish, raising his hat, said, "I am Lord F. Cavendish." The man replied, "Thank you, that will do," and went away. A man similarly attired was afterwards observed in the street, and the Duke of Dams-street. The Lord-Lieutenant left the Castle about six o'clock last evening, and rode along with an aide-de-camp through Thomas-street to the Park without attracting any attention to the Chief Secretary and with his Excellency were to have dined with his Excellency. Lord F. Cavendish left the Castle on foot afterwards, as he wished to have a walk, and the evening was temptingly fine. Mr. Burke left the town afterwards, and reaching the Park-gate, probably, and fatigued, heard the car of the Under-Secretary, Clarendon, and he did not proceed far, when he overtook Lord F. Cavendish, and they both walked on together until they reached a spot exactly opposite the Viceregal Lodge. It was then about half-past 7 o'clock. There the assassins were, and they opened a volley of fire, the nature of the wound indicated them from behind with savage ferocity, inclining upon each of them several rounds with deep deadly thrusts of a triangular weapon, probably a long dagger. The nature of course, the complete destruction of the man, of course, to have made a man of Burke his assailants, for his fingers were struggling, and the work of blood must have been done in a couple of minutes, and as it was, make it the more shocking. The Lieutenant himself in full view of the Lord-Lieutenant himself who was walking in the grounds in front of the Viceregal Lodge along with Colonel Gage, and saw a group of men struggling,

statched no importance to it, thinking it was some horseplay or wrestling on the part of some of the humbler classes who frequent the park. The same struggle was witnessed by Captain Greatrix, of the Royal Dragoons, who, on his way to the barracks, at which he walked through the gate nearest the horse gate into the park, and observed a car waiting. He walked on, and near the scene of the murder saw the struggle, but had no suspicion that a murder was being perpetrated. He saw four men get up on the car and drive away, and he saw the man who had been in the gate and into town, not to Chapelazais, as was at first reported. Captain Greatrix, observing two men on the ground and seeing patent leather boots on one of them, Mr. Burke, concluded that a robbery had been committed. He saw the man who had been served Lord Cavendish, who was lying in the roadway about three feet from the footway, while Mr. Burke was stretched on the grass about fifteen feet behind. Colonel Caulfield, in the meantime, had his attention attracted to a man who got excited and called a "murder!" The Colonel, Lieutenant was about to proceed over with him to see what was the matter, but his Excellency was persuaded not to do so lest he might be insulted. Colonel Caulfield went over himself and was horrified at recognising the bodies. He immediately called for the police, and at the same time, but gasping and convulsively moving in a piteous struggle. The Colonel asked a policeman who came up to take charge of the man who had called out, in the order that he might be examined, but the constable unaccountably refused, and he drove up at the same time, and Colonel Caulfield asked the man to assist in getting the bodies removed. He answered gruffly that he was going into town and it was not his business to remain. The police were afterwards commanded to go and find the man who had taken Stevens' horse, which adjourns the King's-bridge terminus of the Great Southern and Western Railway at the other side of the road, not far from the park gate. Dr. Myles, the resident physician, had heard that a man had been killed, and he went to the scene and saw the two bodies. Life was quite extinct when they were removed.

The following is a personal narrative by Mr. Thomas Foley and Mr. P. W. Maguire, of Monahan and Co.'s commercial establishment in Henry-street. They say that on the morning of the 27th inst. they were going through the town towards the Gough station. We went towards the Phoenix. Going through we took notice of two gentlemen whom we did not know. They were in a red-panel car, and were driving rapidly. Mr. Foley remarked that Maguire's machine could run away from his own, and the two gentlemen seemed to take particular notice of the machines. We passed them in the road, and the road very quickly. When just outside the Vice-regal Lodge we observed a man on the vice-regal on his right side, and a man on the footway about six or eight yards from him lying on his back. Mr. Foley alighted from his tricycle and saw the man on the footway, and saw that one of them had his throat cut. Mr. Foley shouted out to Mr. Maguire, who was on the tricycle, 'Maguire, it's a murder.' 'O' no,' he said, 'it's a robbery.' 'I'll go for the police,' Mr. Foley said, 'I'll be sure to stop till you come back.' Mr. Maguire rode very hard down to town and informed the police. '—'

Mr. Foley says :—'I went over to the man lying on the road, and asked a question to see if he had life. No answer. I then ran to the man on the footway. I took hold of his left hand, which was lying across his heart, to feel if his pulse were beating, and he just then uttered a cry, and a few drops of blood oozed up from his neck. By this time two of the Royal Irish Constabulary arrived, and I told them what I had up to that time seen. A gentleman in a trap came dashing up, and I told him the same facts, and one of the constabulary got into the trap and the gentleman galloped his horse to Castleknock to inform the police there. The first policeman to arrive was D153. Immediately afterwards a constable arrived. Mr. Maguire then came on to the footway, and the outside car and the police from town. By this time word had reached the Vice-regal

lodge, and Colonel Forster came over, followed by a police cauldron.

Police arrived, he told Colonel Forster what he had seen, and asked him who the murdered men were. He pointed with his finger and said, "The gentleman on the road is Lord Frederick Cavendish, the new Chief Secretary; and the gentleman on the road to the hospital is Mr. Mayne." The car that brought the police was then used to take Mr. Burke to the hospital. Lord F. Cavendish was put on a stretcher and conveyed by soldiers down a piece of the road until they got a car, when he was brought to the hospital.

Mr. Mayne was held by Mr. Foley and the sergeant to hold Mr. Burke's body on the road along with Constables 152 D and Sergeant 27 A. His companion, Mr. Maguire, also assisted. At the hospital Inspector Kavanagh and some sergeants and constables had been waiting for the bodies to be brought in. A ward, and Mr. Foley and Mr. Maguire were brought to Bridewell-lane Station to give the information of which they were possessed. They had when leaving the spot where the murders were committed left their machines at the police-station, and the sergeant and the Master of the Horse who was soon on the ground, and who said he would take care of them. After giving their information at the police-station they drove on the same car that had brought one of the murdered persons to the hospital with a view to seeing that they left their machines.

The car was stopped at the park gate by some policemen, but allowed to pass, and on again reaching the scene of the murder, where there were constables guarding the ground on which the bloodmarks were, they were told Colonel Forster to take the machines sent to Boston Barracks.

The City Coroner, Dr. White, was communicated with last night after the murder became known, and arrived at the hospital at half past twelve. After some conversation as to the power of removal of the bodies to Phoenix-park, which is outside his jurisdiction, he decided upon summoning a jury for this morning, in order that a view of the bodies might be obtained, to warrant the removal of the bodies to the Chief Secretary's Lodge for the purpose of the autopsy which was necessary to ascertain the cause of death.

At 11 o'clock this morning the Coroner attended at the hospital, and a jury of 17 were sworn. The Coroner addressed them and said:—

Words are inadequate to express the horror, indignation, and shame with which I feel overwhelmed in proceeding to discharge one of the duties of my office on this day.

I have summoned you to-day in order that I might be in a position to permit the removal of the remains of two victims of the "Hawthorne" disaster, and to receive from the hospital to their respective residences."

The Coroner then referred—and was very much affected when doing so—to the courteous, gentle, and unassuming manner of Mr. Burke, the Under-Secretary. He observed that the two men were men whose people might differ in other respects, but must all unite in saying that he was a most inoffensive, unobtrusive official, and that he

murder of him and of the Chief Secretary, a young man who had been only six hours in the country, must bring disgrace and reprobaton upon the entire nation of an irreversible character.

The jury, having viewed the remains of the deceased gentlemen, which were horribly disfigured and mangled with daggerstabs in the face, throat, and breast, the inquiry was adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow (Monday) morning.

His Excellency Lord Spencer came in from the General Lodge to the Castle, and was engaged all day in conference with the authorities of the Irish Executive in connexion with this horrible affair.

The Master of the Rolls, General Steele (Commander of the Forces), Mr. Blake (Special Resident Magistrate), who was telegraphed for by the Mayor of the Metropolitan Police, Mr. Anderson (Crown Solicitor), and other officials had interviews with his Excellency. Lord Monck, who had only heard of the murder this morning at church, came in at 3 o'clock.

Communications in cipher have been passing between the Castle and the Cabinet Ministers all day. There is a large body of police in the Castle, and the whole scene is one of intense horror and excitement.

The inquest having been formally adjourned, the bodies were placed in the funeral van and removed by a circuitous route to the Chief Constable's Lodge, where they were laid out on the floor of a large room, and were open to the post mortem examination. The scene was one indescribably horrible. On a table at the window nearest the conservatory, the door of which was closed, lay the body of poor Mr. Cavanish, a stout, middle-aged man, of a ruddy face, which ever had the stamp of dignity upon it, scarcely recognizable through the blood which filled his mouth, while his neck and chest bore gashes which looked as if inflicted by a battle-axe. On the table at the other end of the room was stretched the body of Lord Frederick Cavendish, presenting an appalling spectacle, and the room, which recently had been full of life and gaiety, was now a scene of horror and gloom. The floor was strewed more hideous by contrast with the associations of the place. The mirrors on the walls and the furniture which remained still in the room were suggestive of refinement, luxury, and elegance, but the floor was strewed with mangled corpses, surrounded by a group of medical operators, with coats off, aprons on, and scalpels and saws in their hands red with the blood of the victims, presented a sight which, to those familiar with the scenes of the battlefield, could not look upon without emotion.

The examination was made by Mr. Porter, Surgeon to the Queen in Ireland, assisted by Mr. Hamilton (Surgeon to Stevens's Hospital), Dr. Lambert H. Ormsby (Surgeon to the Meath Hospital), Dr. Myles (House Surgeon to Stevens's Hospital), and Mr. Maitland, the bodies, Dr. Tweedy, physician, Stevens's Hospital, who carefully noted down the evidence, and Dr. Speedy (Medical Officer of the North Dublin Union). Until the bodies were stripped no adequate idea could be formed of the savage malignancy which had been the cause of the death. It may be inferred when it is stated that Lord F. Cavendish had eight gaping wounds. In his right arm was a horrible gash, which he received from a stab in the right shoulder, completely cutting through the arteries and veins; it is believed that this caused the hemorrhage. Under his body when found in the Park, there was a very large pool of blood. He had two cuts on the right side over the right scapula, two cuts over the second rib in the right breast, and one cut in the centre of the back; a wound, too, in the neck, which was about an inch and a half from the second rib at the right side. His left arm was almost severed across by a slash of, probably, a bowie-knife which cut through the bone. He had, apparently, raised his arm to protect himself. Some of the wounds in the front were caused by the action of the weapon. Mr. Durand had no fewer than eleven wounds. He had three wounds in the fingers of his left hand, a terrible wound in the throat $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep, which severed the jugular vein, a fearful wound in the back, drawn downwards, which was the cause of the death. It is believed that the wound which killed him, and three wounds in front of his chest, besides other wounds.

The murderers were determined to make their bloody work complete, and they must have done it with amazing rapidity. Various conjectures are offered as to the separation of the two victims by so many feet, as they had been so long together. It is probable that Mr. Burke, who was found on the grass, was first set upon, and Lord Frederick Cavendish was stabled while wishing to assist him. The deadly wounds in the last case were given while he was yet on his feet. The wounds on the other hands indicated an insatiable blood-thirstiness, as any one of the principal ones would have served the full purpose of the assassins. It is believed that there were many persons in the plot, and that the movements of the two unfortunate gentlemen were watched by a large number of persons in the Castle. It is hard to realize the truth that the noble lord who took the oath yesterday and signed his name, apparently full of life and promise at the outset of a new career which has led many of his predecessors to the highest honours of the State, should have been slain by his Irish home so pitiable and shocking a party. Although they had but a few hours' acquaintance with him, the officials with whom he transacted business in the Castle yesterday were most favourably impressed with his appearance and bearing as an official work. Mr. Burke appeared yesterday in full official costume, and bore the Sword of State in the procession to the Council Chamber. He then looked in his usual health, and went through his part of the ceremony with the greatest ease, and with a little less than one who witnessed the part he played in the pageant have believed that he would within a few hours afterwards be butchered in so barbarous a manner. He was one of the most painstaking and hardworking of officials, and even those who were his personal enemies heaped obloquy upon him. Many will feel some sting of remorse for having made him an object of odium to the ignorant masses and the desperadoes who assume to be his champions. The officialism of Dublin Castle has been denounced with great vehemence, and not unreasonably, unless on the supposition that it was inspired by an envious or jealous spirit, and that the change of officials which has been so persistently pressed upon the Government had no higher motive than the desire to get rid of the man who was the cause of their unpopularity. Mr. Burke's resignation has been circulated from day to day, and it would have been well for him if they could have been realised; but he could not retire upon a pension without a special arrangement with the Treasury. His life was for the most part spent in his official duties, and he was therefore early and late every day. Sunday included, never having the chance of holiday since the troublous times began. He did not fear danger, knowing that he was but a piece of official machinery to perform the work of the Government, and that he was in the councils of the Government and no hand in the guidance of their policy. He seems to have thought it impossible that he should incur the animosity of any class; but he should have appeared appended to proclamationation and to the most unrelenting persecution of the popular journalism, which thinks that the money to be made from the multitude he pandering to their prejudices and casts no thought upon the consequences. A large share of responsibility rests with those who have made him the cause of the unpopularity of the officialism in the service of the Government and to the populace. It is worthy of mention that last evening Lord Spencer, accompanied by the Hon. C. L.

cells, A.D.C., before he went to the Viceregal Lodge after riding from the Castle, called to visit Miss Burke and congratulated her on the fact that her brother was so well liked in the barracks. His Excellency then rode to the 15 acres and, coming to the lodge, got off his horse and went into the study, where he was joined by the Hon. Robert Spencer, M.P., Colonel Caulfield and Mr. Courtney Boyle. The next morning the police were seen rushing across the terrace, gesticulating wildly, and shouting "Murther!" Lord Spencer wished to go out and see what had occurred, but was dissuaded from doing so. Colonel Caulfield went with the man to the north end of the park, where he was seen to state. This man is known to the police.

The Lord Chancellor held an inquiry to-day at Dublin Castle respecting the death of the Chief Secretary and heard the statement of Mr. Spencer, M.P., and Captain Grestreux, of the 15 acres, who were the only persons present with the assassins, but did not suspect what had happened. He next saw the men get on to the car, and, as they drove away, remarked, in a careless way, "That was rough work, thinking it was a drunken rory. They were not drunk, but they were very noisy." By the side road that leads to Chapelizod and also to the Island-bridge gate. It is remarked that at least an unfortunate fatality, if not a most culpable omission, that no precautions were taken for the protection of the Chief Secretary, who, as a stranger, might have been expected to need careful watching. Mr. Forster was perfectly fearless and refused to have any escort; but the police authorities, without letting him know the fact, always surrounded him with a strong guard, and had reason to believe, from information in their possession, that his life was not safe. No watch appears to have been kept on Mr. Burke at any time. Lord Spencer is to have a letter from Mr. Grestreux, who got out, and an officer's guard at the Viceregal Lodge, with a cordon of police. His Excellency, on evening visited the Chief Secretary's Lodge, where the two dead bodies are recently laid out in separate bedrooms, and seemed overpowered by the sight. He was accompanied by Mr. Courtney Boyle, Mr. Jenkinson, and the Hon. Charles Lascelles, A.D.C. A special express was sent with the dead news last night to London, and communication has been commenced by telegraph between the Government and His Excellency all day. His Excellency did not leave the Castle, but the Viceregal Lodge until after 6 o'clock, when he left in an open carriage, accompanied by Mr. Spencer, his private secretary, Mr. Courtney Boyle, and Mr. Grestreux. Mr. Cork-hill he was warmly cheered by the people in the street. His Excellency received a telegram to-day from Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., condoling with him upon the terrible occurrence, and expressing a hope that he would be able to do something to prevent the recurrence of what has happened.

Among the theories which have been stated, none was that the motive was robbery; but this is disproved by the fact that in the pockets of Lord Cavendish were found a £5-note and a number of sovereigns. The news was identified when first discovered by a medallion attached to his chain and several telegrams in this pocket addressed to Lord Frederick Cavendish.

Every circumstance seems to point more strongly to the belief that it was he who was to be the victim, and not Mr. Burke, who never received a threatening letter, and whom, as before observed, the assassins could have taken off at any time they wished.

LATER.

The excitement produced by the news of the Phoenix-park tragedy has been seldom equalled here, the feelings of the present generation. At first the news was received with a feeling of incredulity only, however, to be succeeded by one of sorrow, shame, and indignation among every class in the land, and the very day after the deed, in fact, the one occasion for a very long period on which all classes are at one in this divided community. The feeling is, in fact, one of immense and universal execration at the deed. It was in contemplation, as already stated, that the very day after the deed, tomorrow night in consideration of the suspects, and the general manner in which the event was to be celebrated shows how deeply-rooted was the idea, even among a long-suffering class, the shopkeepers of the city, that a new era of peace and consolidation of the people was about to be about to be inaugurated; but the news of this morning came upon everybody with a paralyzing effect, and even had no public action been taken there is no doubt that there would have been a spontaneous abandonment of the city to the rioters. The Mayor and his staff held after the receipt of the news was a gathering of the magistrates to meet the Mayor. The General commanding the Cork district, Major-General Torrens, was present with his aide-de-camp and the Resident Magistrate, Mr. Mitton. The Mayor informed them that in view of the general feeling among his fellow citizens he had decided to issue a proclamation, calling on them not to have any rejoicings of any shape to-morrow. At this time the principal streets were crowded with people, the reasons for issuing the fearful news from Dublin. From this material the public meeting of the citizens was improvised at 3 o'clock. It was entirely representative of popular feeling. Among the speakers were several gentlemen who have been always foremost in popular movements, and the resolutions were photographed was adopted on the motion of Alderman Dwyer.

MIDNIGHT.

Speculation is very busy as to the quarter from which the conspiracy to murder emanated. Mr. Clifford Lloyd had stated that the assassins were not members of any political organization in Ireland—that the crime was, in fact, an exotic one; and a telegram received to-night from Limerick stating that Mr. Clifford Lloyd had received a letter from America that three men had left that country to assassinate him would go to bear out this theory. It is also very generally thought that the abhorrence of the crime felt among all classes is but the precursor to a more settled and permanent feeling of horror than repression even to a pacification and consolidation of law and order, that but for the sacrifice of these lives could not have been looked for nearly so speedily. The late crimes in different parts of the country were regarded as the work of a few desperadoes, who could not be even apologized for, they were at least intelligible on the supposition that they were intended as part of a policy among the peasantry to keep up a state of unrest and dissatisfaction, and to excite the sympathy of the English people on Ireland and lead to an examination of the Irish question; but the present crime is universally admitted to be without motive and to be hellish in its wickedness. The Mayor, in the course of his speech to-night, said that even though the mystery surrounding this atrocious murder was explained it would be found it was not committed by an Irishman. (Cries of "No," and "Hear, hear.") They all regarded this crime as the work of a few desperadoes, and were there as Irishmen to tell the world that, while they denounced murder and the murderers, they claimed a full and searching investigation into this diabolical deed. They not only regretted the murders, but they sympathized deeply with the families of the victims.

On Sunday a special messenger bearing despatches left Dublin by special London and North-Western steamer at 6.20 a.m. and arrived at Holyhead at 11.30. A special train in waiting, consisting of one saloon carriage and a guard's van, was immediately despatched with the messenger for Euston.

The following paragraph is contained in Sunday's *County Circular* :—

" Her Majesty received last night with deep grief

he horrible news of the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish, Chief Secretary, and of Mr. Burke, Under-Secretary, for Ireland." The Queen, on receipt of the news from Mr. Gladstone, telegraphed to Lady Frederick Cavendish her great grief at the dreadful outrage that had filled her heart with sorrow.

On Sunday afternoon Mr. Reginald B. Brett, M.P., private secretary to Lord Hartington, proceeded from Paddington to the Victoria for the purpose of consulting with the Prime Minister as to the course to be taken by Her Majesty towards the man who had been found with the latest statistics that had come to hand with reference to the assassinations.

When the tragic news first reached Mr. Gladstone, he was at the Austrian Embassy, where he was dining. Sir William Marquand and the Earl of Kimberley were guests of the Ambassador and Countess Károlyi. The terrible intelligence caused the profoundest consternation and dismay, the Marquis of Granville breaking up. Lord and Lady Granville did not return home, and they reached home from dining with Mr. and Mrs. Huxley Vivian, in Belgrave-square, and first heard the intelligence through the Home Secretary, Mr. The Marquis of Hartington, who had been called to the Admiralty, and the First Lord of the Admiralty, to meet the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, did not hear the intelligence till he left. Soon afterwards the interesting fact of the assassination of his brother became known to most of the community, and on Monday day the news was confirmed. Mr. Gladstone called upon Lady Frederick Cavendish early on Sunday forenoon, on his way to Lord Granville's. Mrs. Gladstone, Lady Frederick's aunt, and Lord Edward Cavendish, visited the bereaved lady the same afternoon.

In London the announcement was received at all quarters with a degree of consternation and horror, which it would be difficult to describe. The death of the two noble lords, from those in the West-end to the humblest working men's club in East London, the horrible deeds formed the one topic of conversation and comment, and special references to them were made in most of the churches. Among the noblest of the nobles, it did not, however, so profound a sensation as among the Irish in London, among whom there were loud expressions of utter detestation of the murders and of those who committed them. At several of the meeting-places for Irish organization, the same feelings were expressed, and in the market, resolutions denouncing the act of violence were passed last evening. The public mind of London has seldom received a shock so deep as that experienced on Sunday, and any person moving about in places of public resort, could not but be struck by the evidences of exasperation and grief which the murders of the two chief officers of the Executive Government in Ireland has occasioned. The terrible news was also received by many of the London churches. The Cabinet met at the usual hour on Monday in Downing-street, where Mr. Forster had been during the morning closeted with Mr. Gladstone. Among those present were Lord Cairn, Lord Northbrook, Lord Kimberley, Lord Selborne, Lord Cardington, Mr. Bright, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, Mr. Forster, Mr. Dodson. Lord Hartington was not present. Most of the Ministers walked through the garden entrance to the Premier's residence, as there was an immense number of people waiting to see the Chancellor of the Exchequer's official residence. There was no ebullition of feeling on the part of the crowd, except when Mr. Forster crossed over the road, looking quite puzzled at the aspect of affairs, when a slight stir was caused. The Cabinet sat until half-past five o'clock, when the Ministers left by the back entrance to escape the crowd, which had become augmented during the sitting of the Cabinet. Without exception the Ministers were dressed in

Mr. Williamson, the Chief Superintendent of the Detective Department at Scotland-yard, on Sunday had an interview of considerable duration with Mr. Gladstone.

In the opinion of Mr. Forster, the intention of the assassins was to kill Lord F. Cavendish, in order to show the Government that although they might make terms with Mr. Parnell, it was not possible for them to conciliate the Fenian party. Had Mr. Burke been so the principal victim aimed at, his habits were so well known that the assassins would have easily have been assailed without any attempt on the life of Lord F. Cavendish being rendered necessary.

Throughout the whole of the day Devonshire House, the residence of the Marquis of Devonshire, was besieged by a large crowd, so that to leave the residence in the evening was their condolence. Lord Sandhurst called on the part of the Queen to express her deep sympathy with the Duke and his family, and the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, sent similar messages. The Duke of Cambridge and the Princess Mary (Duchess of Teck) and the Duke of Teck called personally to inquire.

Mr. Forster and Earl Granville had a long interview with the Marquis during the morning, and in the afternoon his Lordship, together with Lady Edward Cavendish, left London for Chatsworth to join the Duke of Devonshire, who is staying there with Lord Edward Cavendish. All the members of the family were deeply affected by the news received under their severe affliction, a telegram received from Chatsworth stating that the Duke, to whom the news was broken on Sunday, is better than could have been anticipated. Lady F. Cavendish and Lady Louise Egerton will also proceed to Chatsworth.

The following manifesto was issued by the Land League and adopted on Sunday afternoon at an informal and hurriedly summoned conference in the Westminster Palace Hotel. "To the People of Great Britain.—On the eve of what seemed a brighter future for our country that evil destiny which has apparently pursued us for centuries has struck another blow at our hopes, which cannot be exaggerated in its disastrous consequences. In this hour of sorrow and grief we have sympathy with the people of Ireland in the calamity which has befallen our cause through a horrible deed, and to those who had determined at the last hour that a policy of conciliation should supplant that of terrorism and national distrust. We have sympathy with the people of Ireland at the thought of the whole of those people will show the world that assassination, such as has startled us almost to the abandonment of hope for our country's future is deeply and religiously abhorrent to their every feeling and instinct. We appeal to you to show by every manner of action that this attitude of universal feeling of horror which this assassination has excited no people feel so intense a detestation of its atrocity, or so deep a sympathy for those whose hearts must be seared by it, as the nation upon whose prospects and reviving hopes it may have these consequences more ruinous and fatal than the death of any single individual. Ireland during the present generation. We feel that no act has ever been perpetrated in our country during the exciting struggles for social and political rights of the past fifty years that has so stained the name of hospitable Ireland as this cowardly and unprovoked assassination of a friendly stranger, and that until the murderers of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke are brought to justice that stain will suller our country's name.

(Signed) CHAS. S. PARNELL.
JOHN DILGON.
MICHAEL DAVITT."

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, who appeared to labour under much distress of mind, said that the deed was the work of men who rejoiced in coercion, conflict, hatred, and bloodshed, for played their game. They did not want the land question, nor the arrears question, nor any other question settled, and the moment they saw a policy of con-

liation at hand they felt it must be stopped
by some fearful deed that would render re-
conciliation impossible.
Meetings of Irishmen have been held in
most of the large towns in England to pro-
test against the crime of Sunday night.

The Times says:—The continuity of English politics has been broken by an appalling and unexampled crime. Two or three days ago the prospect of reconciliation in Ireland, under the leadership of an understanding Government and Mr. Parnell, was presented to the country as a subject for serious consideration. On Saturday a deep gulf was opened between that shadowy policy and the duty of the Queen's Ministers by the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. The motive of the crime is only too manifest. Lord Frederick Cavendish could have had no personal enemies in Ireland. He had not been previously connected with the Irish administration. He accepted the offer of the place of Under-Secretary at the instance of the Prime Minister himself and without enthusiasm, if not with reluctance. There is absolutely no ground for the statement that the Chief Secretaryship was the prominent persons before was tendered and accepted by Lord Frederick Cavendish. It was offered only to Mr. Porter, the Solicitor-General of Ireland, on whose refusal of it, for professional reasons, Lord Frederick Cavendish was nominated. The late Chief Secretary, though not brilliant, was a man of character, as a favourite with his own party, and as a hard-working public servant, of genial temper, on the good will of foes as well as friends. Mr. Burke, the Under-Secretary at Dublin, was a man of high character, of high social position, was well known in the Irish capital and held in universal regard. A more capable and devoted official was never intrusted with duties of equal importance. It is impossible to suppose that the assassination in the Phoenix Park was deliberated upon by any person attempting the British Government the fulfilment of the duty of the Government to the Irish people. The Government stand to-day face to face with a state of feeling almost without precedent in this country. No Ministry can long remain in existence under the weight of responsibility unless a desperate effort be made to retrieve its position. Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues will have a fair trial. The Opposition, it is understood, do not wish in such extraordinary circumstances to exercise any unfair pressure, but the Opposition will be bound to do so. Houses will join in moving the adjournment, but it is imperatively necessary that the Prime Minister should prove to England without an hour's delay that he has at length come to understand the true nature of the Irish difficulty, and that he is determined to multiply those from those mischievous advisers whose abettors, malignity, and presumption have weakened and humiliated the forces of the Irish Executive by Mr. Forster's defeat and the Government now can only meet the revelation of unpopularity with the repetition of worn-out platitudes. Those who have implicit faith in Mr. Gladstone's infallibility may shut their eyes to the plain truth, but they are dwindling in numbers and will be abandoned unless the Government abandon their absurd and unbecoming attitude and frankly get rid of the futilities which Mr. Forster could not tolerate. No attempt to explain away the murders in Dublin as an accidental outbreak of smouldering lawless rage as late as last year, or as the result of organized disaffection will avail. The Irish people have been taught once for all, by a cruel discipline, that Irish disaffection is not to be increased into quietude by any system of conciliation whatever, and that whatever professions are made by the Government, the anarchical forces with which Government has contended in Ireland are not to be appeased by scraps of agrarian concession. Mr. Gladstone's prospect of keeping the peace in Ireland and by the aid of Mr. Parnell has endured a severe trial. The Prime Minister, who has been warned in Parliament and in our own columns that even if Mr. Parnell were willing to lull the storm he has raised in the rear of the Irish masses his power is more than doubtful, nor can any of the so-called Moderates, who are the only ones Mr. Parnell included—be credited with authority over the forces of disorder they have even permitted to let loose. The aim of Irish agitation is to establish in Ireland an independent government, implacably hostile to the Government protected by the United States, and in this cause the Land League has contrived to enlist the agrarian greed of the peasantry. No body of politicians have done more mischief than the Moderates, "who calling themselves the Government of the people, have done more to excite the passions of the Irish people than Gladstone's fancy with illusory pictures of Irish society needing only a few changes in the law which, in our time, will make all the difference between the present and the future. The relaxation of strenuous rule will lose all the ground that has been gained, by inspiring the Irish masses with the belief that England is growing feeble and timid. No man who understands the practical exigencies of politics can afford to be so sanguine. Beyond the events of Saturday to the Irish question as it was debated last week. The Government is bound to prove to the country that it has the courage of contrition by its conduct promptly and decidedly upon its footsteps."

The Standard says:—Everybody will feel that this is no moment for manifestations of Party spirit. Were we to give way to feelings no one could call unnatural, we hardly know where a legitimate indignation might stop. In the presence of such a shocking and an incident language, it is not only surprising, but must be employed only to express in the most court and compact manner possible what the whole nation is thinking. The first feeling on Sunday was undoubtedly that the Prime Minister had been guilty of a crime. His Administration are numbered, and that he will have to tender to her Majesty the resignation of himself and his colleagues. No one wishes to address unnecessary reproaches to a Statesman, but the present monstrous situation can surmise, and most men will commiserate. But can Mr. Gladstone any longer remain at the head of affairs? And as every member of his Cabinet, with the exception of Mr. Chamberlain, has been an accessory to the policy that has been so promptly followed by the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, his fall would necessarily entail the retirement of all his colleagues. The entire situation has been brought about by a deed committed in Dublin on Saturday night; and, unfortunately for the Prime Minister and his colleagues, the change finds them in the position of having abetted, and not of opposing, the Government. With unintelligent perseverance, the only policy which is now possible in Ireland. The Prime Minister cannot, like Cranmer, recant his recantation. Had Mr. Foster not been driven to resign by the "force" which he has so often denounced, "force" is no remedy; not been once more adopted by the Cabinet; had coercion not been thrown over by the Government and once more replaced by conciliation, they would have been the cause of the storm any have survived even the murder of the men of their own associates. But it seems to us that the decision of last week leaves the

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

The *Standard* says—Everybody will feel at this is no moment for manifestations of party spirit. Were we to give way to feelings no one could call unnatural, we hardly know where a legitimate indignation might lead us. But in presence of so appalling a language must be strictly curbed, and must be employed only in the most quiet and compact manner possible by the whole nation is thinking. The first feeling Sunday was undoubtedly that the Prime Minister must feel that the days of his Address to the House are numbered, and that he will have to tend to the resignation of himself and his colleagues. The address unnecessary reproaches to a Statesman whose feelings at this moment all men in surmise, and most men will commiserate. It can Mr. Gladstone any longer remain at the head of his Government? Had the resignation of his Cabinet with the Mr. Forster, endorsed the extraordinary reversal of policy that has been so promptly followed by the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, his fall would have entailed the premature death of all his colleagues. The entire situation has been changed by the atrocious deed committed in Dublin on Saturday night; and, unfortunately for the Prime Minister and his colleagues, the change and them in the position of having to consider the resignation voluntarily, and with intelligible perspicacity, the only policy which is now possible in Ireland. The Prime Minister cannot, Mr. Cranmer, recant his recantation. Had he done so, he would not only resign by the release of the suspects; had he done so, that force is no remedy" not been once more adopted by the Cabinet; had coercion not been thrown over by the Government and not replaced by conciliation, they might easily have considered the storm and survived even the fiercest of the two of their own associates. But it seems

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, TUESDAY.

The Queen, accompanied by Prince Beatrice, arrived at Buckingham Palace shortly before twelve o'clock to-day from Windsor. Her Majesty travelled by a special train from Windsor to Favingdon, and drove thence to the Palace, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards. The suite in attendance consisted of the Dowager Duchess of Athols, General the Right Hon. Sir H. Ponsonby, K.C.B., and Lieutenant General H. Lynedoch Gardiner. The Dowager Marchioness of Ely has left, and the Hon. Mrs. Hope arrived at the Palace. Colonel the Hon. George arrived at the Palace, as second Equerry, and the Hon. Mrs. Hope is now waiting.

Her Majesty the Queen held a Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday afternoon, which was attended by the Princess of Wales and most of the members of the

It is the general impression in Lanarkshire that Hamilton Palace will shortly be pulled down, in order that the mines may be opened which are supposed to exist beneath the grounds. The whole of the state apartments have been stripped bare within the last fortnight; not only the pictures, but the furniture, china, and cabinets having been removed by the workmen, who were sent from London for the purpose. The *suites* usually occupied by the family and guests are to be dismantled in the course of a few weeks, and the whole contents of the house will be sold. Hamilton Palace has been seldom inhabited, and then only for short intervals, since the death of the present Duke, more than thirty years ago.

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LONDON, MAY 11—12, 1882.

THE GOVERNMENT MEASURES FOR IRELAND.

Discussing the new bill introduced by the Government for the repression of crime and disorder in Ireland, the *Times* says:—The bill, in the first place, endeavours to destroy the impunity which has fostered crime in Ireland by removing the trial of certain grave offences from ordinary juries. The most atrocious outrages have gone unpunished because juries could not be found to convict even on the clearest evidence. Whether the refusal to convict be determined by fear or sympathy, it is fatal to the authority of the law. Crime laughs at the impotence of public justice. It is necessary, therefore, to obtain a tribunal ready and willing to do the duty fearlessly from which jurors shrink. Dismissing the suggestion of courts-martial, to which there are many grave objections, the Government have resolved to constitute the required tribunal out of the materials at hand in the existing judicial staff. When the Lord Lieutenant is of opinion that a fair trial cannot be secured for treason, murder, and other grave offences, he may appoint a Special Commission of three Judges of the Supreme Court, with power to decide questions, both of law and fact by their unanimous judgment. An appeal is granted to the "Court for Crown Cases Reserved," consisting of the rest of the Judges, of whom five are required for a quorum. The judges in appeal cases is to be that of the majority of the Court. This most important provision for depriving the instruments of the secret organisations of the impunity they at present enjoy met with general approval, except, of course, among the members of the Irish party, Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon denounced this and all other interferences with "constitutional liberties" in Ireland, though if they are as deeply moved by abhorrence of outrages as they have lately declared themselves to be, they ought to welcome any plan for destroying the secret organisation of terrorism. It cannot be seriously pretended that any innocent man would be placed in peril by having three judges to try him, instead of a common jury. The other and more strictly preventive clauses of the bill were as fiercely condemned by the Irish members and as warmly approved by every other section of the House. In proclaimed districts the police are to have power to search, by night or day, for what Sir William Harcourt calls "the apparatus of crime," and to arrest persons found abroad at night who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves. It is further proposed to revise the Alien Act and to take power to arrest, and, if necessary, to deport from the country, suspected foreigners. At the same time, the summary jurisdiction of the magistrates is to be strengthened, and the infliction of severe punishments summarily in cases of minor crimes is to be authorised. But this jurisdiction is to be exercised by two stipendiary magistrates sitting together. The Lord Lieutenant is to be granted large powers for the suppression of inflammatory writing in newspapers and for the prohibition of unlawful assemblies. There is another branch of preventive legislation which will be of interest to the people in the maintenance of law and order. The cost of additional police is to be imposed upon districts stained by undetected crimes, and compensation for murder and maiming is to be levied locally, as it is at present, in cases of injury to property. Upon this point it may be noted that a summary method of assessing the damages and an effectual process of compelling payment will have to be secured. Some advantage may be expected furthermore from the provision for compelling witnesses to give evidence, and for continuing inquiry where the criminals have taken to the hills. It may be said that the bill covers the whole ground and grapples with every part of the subject resolutely and boldly. Whatever may be thought of the policy of the Government in the past, there can be no doubt that they have "grasped their nettle" now. It is not the part of any public-spirited man to carp at them or to throw obstacles in their way while they are striving to crush a gigantic social pest, which, as Mr. Forster said, endangers the very foundations of liberty.

The Standard says:—The discussion in the House of Commons on Thursday followed the speech of the Home Secretary was instructive, but by no means uniformly satisfactory. Sir Stafford Northcote expressed the general feeling of the Conservative Party when he assured Ministers of the co-operation of the Opposition, provided that security was given for the effective working of the Bill. Mr. Forster commended the general principles of the measure, and gave fresh proof of the fact that his loyalty to his late colleagues was not impaired by his secession from them. The remarks of Mr. Forster were noticeable for other reasons than these. They elicited from the Irish members a torrent of abuse not only of Mr. Forster himself, but of the whole Irish policy of the Government. If there was ever any understanding between Mr. Parnell and his friends on one hand and Ministers on the other, all vestige of it now has vanished. The public will recognise the monotonously familiar attacks by the

Irish members upon the administration of Ireland by the Imperial Government. It is the old story. Ireland is not understood, or the genius of her people appreciated. That, coupled with a series of invectives upon Mr. Forster and those who were within the last few weeks his colleagues, was the burden of the criticisms of Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Healy, and others. To put it differently, the Leaders of the Land League seem to deprecate to a vague tradition of popular wrong, enjoy an immunity from punishment in Ireland which is extended to them in no other portion of the United Kingdom, or of the civilised world. We report an atrocity of a peculiarly abominable description perpetrated in Ireland on Thursday. It is idle to ask the attention of Mr. Parnell and his friends to such an incident. Like Gallo, they care for none of these things, and are concerned only to discover how they can put fresh pressure upon the Government. It is impossible to mistake the tone of their speeches last night. The effect produced, whatever it may have really been, by the hideous butchery of Saturday has passed away from their minds. Ministers undertake the fulfilment of a long neglected duty, and immediately the show of a policy of conciliation ceases. The Land Leaguers relapse into their state-mouthing of minatory platitudes, and there is little doubt that when the second reading of the bill is reached on Thursday next we shall witness a renewal of the old tactics of obstruction. Ministers will in all probability have made up their minds for a repetition of this experience. If they have not done so they have counted without their host. The Kilmainham compact, it is now clear, is worthless; even Mr. Bright's moderate and apologetic speech produced no effect upon the Land Leaguers. The Ministerial Bill will, of course, pass, but so far as can be judged, it will encounter the same difficulties and obstruction as the Coercion Act of last year. The Government have once more engaged in their Sisyphean labours. It is not in human nature to feel contented as to the success of their efforts to restore order in Ireland.

The *Daily News* observes:—It is perhaps under the third part of the measure that the Irish members found the most of that which they denounced on Thursday night as needless and intolerable oppression. The bill proposes to put a stop to the criminal practice of the "tombing" of the dead. The foolish question of which Mr. MacIver gave notice indicates the tremendous width that might possibly be given to the meaning of this word. We shall see, however, when the terms of the bill are published what limitations of the meaning of this term are introduced. It will be a great question whether in some respects the bill—leave to introduce which was given by 327 votes against 22—does not go beyond that general consent of public feeling on both sides of the Irish Sea, which may be useful to give it its full effect. The Irish members who spoke against it represented various sections. It was not, as Mr. Goschen intimated, only the members who signed the No Rent Manifesto who opposed the bill. It would have been a thing of happy augury if, in the reconciling presence of a great national grief which both people feel, the measure now to be taken for the prevention of crime could have had the consent of the Irish representatives. That it will not do so is one more of the melancholy circumstances of these gloomy and troubled times.

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.
If the existing state of Egypt is not one of downright anarchy, it would be difficult to say in what anarchy consists. The established constitution of the country is in abeyance. The Khedive stands face to face with the leaders of a military insurrection who have ceased already to observe even the semblance of constitutional forms. If Egypt is left to itself the result is certain. The Khedive will fall and with him the whole system which has been set up by the joint will of the principal European Powers. It is impossible that this can be allowed. The time has arrived at which interference, in some form or other, has become imperative. The only question is in what way and by what agency the needful steps are to be taken. There are three Powers which have, by general consent, a chief interest in the affairs of Egypt and between which, therefore, it is of the utmost importance that an agreement should exist. England and France have a direct concern with the maintenance of an administrative system of which they have been the main founders and supporters. Turkey as the Suzerain Power has also rights, strictly defined and limited by treaty, for none the less real, upon a common course the Egyptian difficulty could be dealt with easily enough. The misfortune is that they have not hitherto been able to come to an understanding. While they have been delaying and negotiating and discussing possible plans of interference, the state of Egypt has gone from bad to worse. The insurrection which could have been put down with ease when it first showed itself has gained strength and importance. It will last only as long as it is left to itself, but in the absence of some control from without, it will take its own course and will undo the whole work which Europe and Egypt have united to do, which they have a common interest in preserving. That some interference is called for is acknowledged by the European Powers. It is to France and England that they are looking to take the initiative, and either to act themselves or to determine on some plan of action. Various plans have been suggested, all open to objections, but among which, nevertheless, a choice must presently be made. The idea which has found favour in this country has been that Turkey as the Suzerain Power, should supply the troops necessary to bring the Egyptian mutineers to obedience. Turkey is willing and eager to do this. She has the troops ready, and at a word from England and France she will send them off. We need not repeat in detail the very great objections there are to this course. The wish of Turkey would be to re-establish over Egypt the power she has surrendered by the treaty of 1841. A Turkish army of occupation would be an agency for securing this. But that Turkey should be suffered to carry out such a purpose would be to carry out the question from either the English or French point of view. Both Powers de-

sire the maintenance of Egyptian independence on the basis of the existing treaties. If Turkey, therefore, sent troops to Egypt, it would be on clearly defined terms. A limit would be fixed for the period during which the Turkish occupation was to continue. Ample guarantees would be insisted upon for the conduct of the troops while they remained in the country, and for their prompt withdrawal when their work had been done. How far these would be effectual and how further eventualities might arise it is not easy to say. The scheme is, at least, feasible, and those who object to it are bound not only to point out its faults, but to produce a better in its place.—*Times*.

The Standard says:—Sir Charles Dilke's statement in the House of Commons on Thursday night, if it meant anything, meant, that to cope with the pressing danger to Europeans, England has resolved on a course which can be followed at once, without waiting for French assent and co-operation. If this is the case, the very threshold of intervention may be expected when we are in the thick of it. Yet it is this mutual jealousy—this incompatibility of preference that makes the native menace really formidable. The elements are curiously confounded in Egypt. No one can say positively whether the Sultan encourages the Party of Arabi Pacha and the Ministry as Mussulman, or condemns it as National and Anti-Turkish; whether the ex-Khedive Ismail has really plotted against the Ministers, or uses them as his tools; whether Arabi Pacha is a sentimental duffer, or a reckless intriguer; whether the army, the army, or the army controls him; whether the Ministers are creatures of the Notables and of Arabi, or are playing games of their own. But one thing is clear, there would never have been this steady growth of revolt against the old régime if force had been at hand to repress the first military demonstrations. In what form that force should have been applied is fair matter for discussion. Some argue that a European occupation might excite many who now waver into open hostility. Others, with better reason perhaps, believe that the benefits have never been so sensible of the benefits they would welcome foreign soldiers as deliverers. But which soldiers? France will not allow the Sultan's troops to execute the mandate of Europe. England would witness with anxiety a French occupation. France would not readily agree to allow British troops to intervene. The experience of joint occupations is not encouraging, and it is easier to enter than to leave a country like Egypt, so tempting in its fertility and its weakness. Yet some expedient must be found to put an end to the present disorder; and it is the business of Statesmanship to find it.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.
The Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on Thursday night:—The Ministry and their friends are threatening the Khedive in a strong manner. His Highness's position is very serious. The population are indignant at this high-handed procedure of the Ministry, which defies European and Turkish alike. European intervention is absolutely urgent. England and France, and acted with an energy and justice which have offended the Ministry—that is, Arabi Pacha. The two Powers have assisted the Khedive ever since he ascended the Throne, and his Highness has never swayed from the following their counsel. Surely the Khedive cannot now be abandoned and sacrificed at the bidding of a few colonels. The President of the Council of Ministers has had an interview with the Khedive, and told him his Highness's position. The Khedive did not rely upon them, as the Ministry of which he was the head intended to do as they pleased. The Alexandria correspondent of the same paper telegraphed:—Telegrams received here from Cairo announce that the Khedive has decided to leave Egypt. He is to be escorted to the frontier by the English and French Consuls-General. The general opinion here is that by giving moral and material support to the Khedive now, England and France will not only secure the future, but a very considerable military expenditure is going on still, which, if not checked, bodes ill for the Egyptian bondholders.

THE ASSASSINATIONS IN DUBLIN.
The *Times* correspondent at Dublin telegraphed on Thursday night:—The public mind is still chained to the one great topic—the assassinations. To-day, at the time fixed for the funeral of Lord Frederick Cavendish, the streets were thronged with many shops were partially closed, flags were at half-mast, and the public thoroughfares contained crowds of persons who spoke of nothing but the great crime which had disgraced the metropolis. The signs of mourning are genuine enough, but what is wanted and craved for noon and night is the arrest of the assassins. For once the police and the public are joined together. Strange to say, they have both arrived at the same opinion—that the murderers are not strangers, in other words, Irish-Americans, and that they are in hiding in the city itself. This of course leads to the further conclusion that there are several perhaps a whole Rindal Lodge, in the secret. The highest hopes, therefore, are entertained that the great reward will induce a member of the fraternity to reveal the assassins. The scene of the murder, full view of Lord Spencer, and the crowd of persons, who linger about the spot. The police are in no way allowed to interfere with the free movements of the populace. In this there may be more than meets the eye. It may be the mounted and armed constabulary fully not only the scene of the murder but the vicarage park and the apparently unguarded little avenue directly facing the house in road, the assassins performed their work in full view of Lord Spencer. Much has been said about the exposed nature of the ground where the murders were committed. The road is quite or almost level with the greenward, no doubt, but after all the vicarage is a deep in the park itself, and the road passing in front looks lonely and rather neglected. Escape for the assassins in the open country was out of the question, and there need be no hesitation in accepting the theory that they returned to Dublin and handed over to the authorities that the owner would before now have voluntarily come forward, but he has made no sign, and the only conclusion is that it was possible to draw him down. Some owner or driver of a vehicle on Saturday last, of the use of which a considerable, and received it back again

at an appointed place, and as yet he declines to give any information whatever. This is deplorable enough. The car-drivers in Dublin feel indignant at the imputation, and are going to express it in public meeting assembled. The police are prosecuting the search in the city with great diligence. They tell me that they are facilitated in every way, even in regions where before they never received a welcome. They entertain a strong hope that before many hours are over they will have drawn the net completely over the assassins. If they succeed, there will be joy bells ringing in Dublin before the week is out.

Mr. Trevelyan appears in no way disconcerted by the peculiarly harrowing circumstances in which he finds himself in Dublin. He was driving about the city seeing sights, as he seemed as pleased and calm as he usually is in the House of Commons. Not far away from his carriage, however, were the mounted Irish constables, with keen eyes and keen weapons carefully concealed, but no doubt ready. They will follow Mr. Trevelyan wherever he goes out of doors, but the administration of the Irish Office under these conditions may become burdensome. The authorities, however, will do well not to relax their, alas! too ready precautions. The Countess Spencer arrived to-day from London, accompanied by Mr. Trevelyan, the new Chief Secretary. Her Excellency's return is the more gratifying as it was stated that her intention to come to Ireland had been delayed in consequence of the death of her mother. A number of ladies and gentlemen assembled on the Carlisle Pier this morning to give a cordial welcome to her Excellency and to the Chief Secretary, whose position is regarded with general sympathy. A strong force of police accompanied the Countess. The Countess, the Chief Secretary, Lord Robert Bruce, the Marquis of Hartington, and Lady Louisa Egerton, and Major Lyttelton, with Miss Gladstone. Close to the mourners were Mr. Gladstone and Earl Granville, and the rear was brought up by the remainder of the members of both Houses. The Countess, the Chief Secretary, and the Duke of Devonshire, who was much affected, stood by the widow, while the Marquis of Hartington stoically repressed an emotion it was plain cost him much to subdue. The Premier was very pale, and his lips were white with grief. 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PRICE 40 CENTIMES

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grey). This was the order maintained as the twenty-three coaches drove round the park by way of Apsley House and Knightsbridge Hyde-park-gate, where the procession broke up, some of the coaches turning back, and others proceeding to the Star and Garter Hotel at Richmond; while a few, including Count Munster's, went to Hurlingham the afternoon.

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NOTICE.

A four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the *MESSENGER*, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

A Great Britain.

LONDON, MAY 17—18, 1882.

THE PREVENTION OF CRIME BILL.

On all hands it is admitted that the Prevention of Crime Bill is a remarkable departure in criminal jurisprudence. A study of the text of it shows that nothing very similar to it has hitherto been known to English law. If any precedents for it can be found, they are the Insurrection and Coercion Acts which figure so frequently in Irish history. It remains, of course, to be seen how far the Lord Lieutenant, with whom rests the initiative in almost everything, will deem it necessary to make use of the vast powers which he possesses under it. If he chooses to avail himself of these powers, the ordinary criminal law in regard to the gravest offences will be virtually superseded. The most interesting part of the Bill is that relating to the appointment of Courts of Special Commission—a term which of itself shows how far, through the troubles of the times, we have drifted away from constitutional practices, and which recalls the High Commission Court and other irregular tribunals. The whole of the new machinery is an unequalled concession to the world that the law with its present powers is a failure. The necessary condition of the success of our system of criminal procedure is the existence of a general feeling of antagonism to crime and a lively wish on the part of the good men and true of every district in which crime is committed that offenders shall be punished. Whenever this feeling is wanting or is weakened, the jury system breaks down. The difficulty arising from the presence of purely local prejudice may be got over in a constitutional way. A case may be moved by *certiorari* to some place where juries are indifferent or impartial. But where is such a spot to be found in Ireland? When disaffection is widespread, when juries everywhere seem averse to convict in particular classes of offences, what alternative is there but to supersede the normal machinery altogether? The proposed Courts which will deal with agrarian and cognate crimes are to be created whenever the Lord Lieutenant thinks that a just and impartial trial cannot be had according to the ordinary course of law. Each of them will consist of three Judges. They are to sit and determine cases without the assistance or check of a jury; but they must be unanimous in order to convict. Any person who is convicted by such a tribunal may appeal from it to a Court of Criminal Appeal, consisting of no fewer than five Judges. The latter will be authorised to affirm, vary, or quash the conviction or sentence on grounds alike of fact and law. In the Court of Appeal the decision of the majority will be binding. In order to enable its members to judge of the sufficiency of the evidence, it will be taken down at the trial by a sworn shorthand writer. Such is the manner in which it is proposed to deal with persons accused of treason-felony, murder, or manslaughter, and certain other important offences. To foreign jurists this part of the bill might appear in no way remarkable. Such a tribunal as is proposed is part of the regular machinery of the criminal law in France and Germany until recent times. But no clearer sign of the pass to which matters have reached is to be found than the fact that the Government, with general approbation, propose to permit Lord Spencer to suspend trial by jury in the exercise of his discretion. Already many criticisms of the bill have been published. Some of them go to the root and principle of the bill; others, which are more or less instructive, relate to details. It has been urged against the bill, that, without going so far as to say that powers much might be done to strengthen the efficacy of the law and to obtain convictions. The complaint is that juries rarely convict even when evidence is forthcoming. Generally that arises from sympathy on the part of all the jurors with the accused or dread of incurring popular disapprobation. Occasionally, however, a guilty person escapes because, unanimity being needed, one or two of the jury stand out in defiance of law and fact. It has occurred to some persons to be a mistake that, before resorting to the very stringent measures embodied in the bill, this obstacle in the way of justice has not been removed. Such a suggestion, however, is of little value, and much more formidable objections to the bill in its present form may be conceived. Juries, it is admitted, do not convict as they ought. But Judges also, it is to be presumed, will not convict if evidence be not forthcoming. If they do, the Court of Appeal, consisting of Judges who must be guided only by the evidence recorded in the shorthand notes before them, will be pretty sure to reverse the decision of the Court below. What likelihood is there that, in cases involving life and death, the Special Commissions will bring guilty men to justice? The universal complaint has been that which may be the objects, do not come forward; and, if that continues to be the case, it is somewhat difficult to see what good the Special Commissions will accomplish. In the present temper of the public mind, stringent measures intended to deal with this difficulty would be welcomed; and we may be sure that the authors of the bill will be urged to do even more than they have done in order to attain this capital object. The most obvious way of getting further evidence would be to permit examination of the accused. It may be doubted, indeed, whether public opinion would tolerate the application to persons suspected of any crime, no matter how grievous, of the inquisitorial process which is practised in France. It is not consonant with our habits to keep a man immured for months, to examine him as often as seems right to the inquisitor, to repeatedly defer his examination, to expose him to a protracted series of threats and temptations, and seek to worm out of him an admission or a confession. Englishmen would not like to think that even a "suspect" should be exposed to the battery of promises and despatches of despatches or despatches which is brought to bear upon an accused by French

magistrates. In such a system lurk grave abuses, and no conviction would reconcile Englishmen to its use. The framers of the Bill have been sensible of the really serious difficulty in the way of administration, and have inserted in its provisions designed to obtain and preserve evidence. One section, for example, empowers a magistrate in a district in which an offence has been committed to summon any one "whom he has reason to believe to be capable of giving material evidence concerning such offence." He need not wait until a charge is preferred against any one; he may summon whom he thinks fit, administer an oath, and bind him over to appear and give evidence. The magistrate may even, if he thinks a witness is likely to abscond, commit him to prison until such time as the evidence is required. The whole bill presupposes a fact which is unpleasant to contemplate—the existence of a large section of the community hostile to the operation of the law. We have faced and triumphed over such difficulties in India and elsewhere. We may do so, too, in Ireland also. But the most hopeful among us will own that the obstacles are great, and the Government are bound to alter the machinery of the law so as to cope with them. The ordinary weapons of justice proving blunt and ineffective, they must of necessity be exchanged for others which in normal times might be justly condemned.—Times.

LORD COLERIDGE AND THE SALVATION ARMY.

It is not usual, nor is it desirable, that the Lord Chief Justice should be called upon to take part in a parliamentary debate upon a topic which is shortly to come before him in a judicial capacity, but no exception can be taken to the remarks of Lord Coleridge on Tuesday in the House of Lords on the lawless attacks on the Salvation Army. Replying to Earl Fortescue, who had called attention to the brutal violence by which the roughs seek to suppress the right of public procession, Lord Coleridge laid down the law in terms almost identical with those which we have repeatedly used in reference to the subject under discussion. He said:—

Every Englishman has an absolute and unqualified right to perform legal acts with the protection of the law. Walking through the streets in order and in procession, even if accompanied by music and the singing of hymns, was absolutely lawful, in the doing of which every subject had a right to be protected. On the other hand, the law forbade any act which could not be so done as to become a nuisance to the public peace, and the circumstances were such at times as to compel the local authorities to determine that such acts should not be done, because the public peace was thereby endangered. In such a case the duty of the magistrates was equally clear. The first duty was to preserve the peace, and to take care that there was no disturbance of any kind. Those conflicting rights might give rise to extremely delicate questions, but I felt sure that where the magistrates insisted on law and authority being respected there was little danger of the peace being disturbed. Upon "one delicate question" of this kind Lord Coleridge is shortly to sit in judgment, to the fact that he naturally refrained from expressing himself with more precision. As a practical question, however, there can be little doubt that the first duty of magistrates can be much more effectively discharged by suppressing the lawless attacks of the roughs on the processions than by arbitrarily limiting the "absolute and unqualified rights" of the latter out of deference to the violence of a class which has never yet failed to allow processions to pass in peace when the local authorities have shown a determination to deal vigorously with disorder. Of this the experience of Basingstoke affords the most conclusive proof.—Pall Mall Gazette.

THE ARREARS BILL.

All parties are agreed that arrears must be dealt with in some way, but it is a great mistake to suppose that there is no difference of opinion as to the propriety of adopting the proposals of Mr. Redmond's bill, and the conditions of Mr. Parnell's coalition with the Liberal party. These proposals have not been made with a view to the interests or well-being of the nation at large; on the contrary, they have been devised to suit the enemies of the Constitution, and their introduction is a Government measure, especially under the peculiar circumstances disclosed on Monday night, does not in the least degree alter their character. The most important points to be noted at present are the extreme vagueness of the provisions of his bill, and the fact that, as a claimant to pay, the appropriation of the whole of the Church surplus, and of something besides from the pockets of the British taxpayer, to the extinction of arrears; and the moral certainty that for every man who is satisfied with the assistance of the State we shall produce a couple of malcontents who think themselves as well entitled as any one else to a share of the good things going. On the second point it has to be remembered that Government is pledged to do something to set in operation the purchase clauses of the Land Act; and that whatever it does will cost money. If the whole of the Church surplus is now given away, the money must come out of the pockets of industrious and loyal citizens in these islands, it is further to be said that we have not the least guarantee for the limitation of the cost of the Arrears Bill to the two millions of Mr. Gladstone's estimate. An extra million or two will leak away with great rapidity when the great aim is to make things pleasant for the Cabinet that has the dispensing of the money. Be the sum great or small, it will be a mere drop in the bucket. Neither two, nor five, nor ten millions will satisfy the insatiable Irish peasantry, which dearly loves money, and still more dearly loves to extort it from the base Saxon.—Globe.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

The Dublin correspondent of the Times wrote on Wednesday:— Much astonishment is expressed here at the selection of Mr. Sheridan by Mr. Parnell as a head pacifier and general suppressor of crime and outrage in furtherance of the undertaking or misunderstanding between him and the Premier or his plenipotentiary at Kilmahinch. Mr. Sheridan was released from Kilmahinch some time ago with other suspects, the peaceful state of the locality having, in Mr. Forster's opinion, justified his liberation. The first proof of tranquillity and order which was given on his return to the bosom of his family in Tobarcurry, county Sligo, was a riot to celebrate his return, and an affray between the police and the people. Mr. Sheridan assured his friends that he had not abandoned his principles, and in proof of his sincerity he began to resume his practices; but, lest a warrant should be issued for his arrest, he escaped to Paris, where he was refreshed by new supplies from the exchequer, and, having received a larger fee than the different disguises he returned to Ireland and proceeded to organize other examples of obedience to the law of the Land League. Among the disguises which he assumed was that of a priest. The police recognised the wolf in sheep's clothing, and would have

arrested him if they had been allowed to do so.

A curious landlord and tenant case came before the Queen's Bench Division to-day for judgment, upon an order of the Justices of Mallow to restore Mr. Leader, a landlord, to the possession of certain lands in the barony of the town. The Lord Chief Justice, in delivering the unanimous judgment of the Court, quashing the order, said the facts presented a curious and mysterious state of things. James Nagle held the lands by lease. He died, leaving three sons, James, Edmund, and John. The landlord recognised as tenants the two former, while John continued with them in tilling the farm. For non-payment of arrears of rent, amounting to £155, an ejectment was brought in July, 1878, and in September of the following year judgment went by default. The writ for possession was issued on the judgment. This having been executed, Edmund was put into possession as caretaker at 6d. per week. On the 4th of December the Nagles executed to the landlord a bill of sale of the cattle and farm, valued at £187, which, however, was not paid. They also signed an agreement undertaking to occupy as caretakers and manage the place at 12s. 6d. a-week wages. In these circumstances the Nagles were entitled to get rid of them as tenants. The bill of sale, a week was paid until December, 1880, when the Nagles appealed to the Chancery Division of the Land League in Mallow (laughter)—with what results did not appear. Notwithstanding, in January, 1881, Edmund Nagle took forcible possession of the farm, and James and John went to the law. They remained in possession the whole year, and it appeared that Mr. Leader had allowed to be put in an execution at the suit of a creditor, in order, he said, that the Nagles should get as little as possible out of the place. Mr. Leader issued advertisements to sell, out the Nagles, and they posed counter notices, and cautioned the auctioneer not to hand over the proceeds. Mr. Leader, assisted by six retainers, and with an escort of 40 policemen, proceeded to the farm, and there, however, alleged that all this time they were tenants under the lease, having paid the arrears of rent. There was a good deal of obscurity and mystery in the case, so that it was not one for the exercise of the magistrates' summary jurisdiction. They were referred to a caretaker. Whether the proceedings at the Land League Court put an end to the caretaker's tenure he did not know, but the Court of Queen's Bench were unanimously of opinion that Mr. Leader's remedy was an action of ejectment.

Miss Hannah Kelleher, of the Castleland Ladies' Land League, was arrested at Castleland on Wednesday, on a charge of intimidation. She was conveyed to Tralee, and at an investigation subsequently held before Mr. McDermott, the accused was discharged for the want of evidence to sustain the charge.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

The Liverpool police, acting on a private letter received from the Egyptian Consul on Tuesday afternoon, just before she left the Mersey, for New York. The passengers and crew were all mustered on deck, and the vessel was then searched, when ten men were discovered stowed away in various parts of the ship. They were taken to the police station, and thence to the police-office, and will be brought up in the morning. Two of the men are of American appearance, two or three are Irishmen fairly well dressed, and the others look like sailors and firemen.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

The House of Commons was engaged on Wednesday afternoon for the greater part of the sitting in discussing the Poor Removal (Ireland) Bill, introduced by Sir H. Bruce, preventing the removal of Irish paupers to England in any part of Great Britain for three years. Its rejection was moved by Mr. Cochrane-Patrick on the ground that it would throw an unnecessary burden on the ratepayers of England and Scotland. In the discussion which followed, Mr. Bruce held an opinion that the bill was imperfect, but thinking the subject ripe for settlement, he suggested that a bill should be introduced by the Government dealing with all the three Kingdoms, and referred to a Select Committee. Mr. Hibbert, who submitted a grievance, held that the bill would be a great improvement, but thinking the subject ripe for settlement, he suggested that a bill should be introduced by the Government dealing with all the three Kingdoms, and referred to a Select Committee. Mr. Hibbert, who submitted a grievance, held that the bill would be a great improvement, but thinking the subject ripe for settlement, he suggested that a bill should be introduced by the Government dealing with all the three Kingdoms, and referred to a Select Committee.

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Mr. MARTIN, Mr. MOORE, and Mr. GIVAN expressed disappointment at the decision of the House, after which the Bill was thrown out by 173 to 91. The Allotments Bill was read a second time. On the House being moved into Committee on the Copyright (Works of Fine Art, etc.) Bill, Sir H. W. Watson, who was speaking in debate arrived.

LONDON GOSSIP.

One thing last week it was whispered that an illustrious person had requested a certain popular London theatre to give a performance in aid of the Red Cross. Her home does not lie in the beaten track of an afternoon drive; yet, strange to say, the very next day two hundred cars were left at her door. It is believed that her punctilious acquaintances will have to take heart a slightly varied reading of a well-known text, that, though many have called, but few are chosen. A pleasing new departure has been made in the attire of ballroom waiters. An association has been started, all the members of which adopt an extremely neat livery of black with gilt buttons, and knee-breeches with silk stockings. This precludes the gratification of their receiving hearty greetings as honoured guests of the house; but it improves the appearance of a supper-room, and, moreover, the livery is not so large as the former one, and it is to be hoped that the ordinary evening array of English gentlemen and their butlers. The provincial public is receiving Mr. Langtry with unexampled favour, and what is better, is thronging to see her. I have

heard what was the net result of her visit to Brighton, but I decline to publish it, lest I should make other professionals envious and the income-tax collectors aggressive.

I have heard—and every one, I am sure, will agree with me in hoping that I have heard correctly—that in his reply to Mr. Parnell's appeal for protection, the Home Secretary did not fail to point out, quite in his best manner, the difference between now and then—between the man who, so long as he was safe, could preach war literally to the knife against all law and order, and him who, at the first shadow of danger fell across his own path, could come humbly, hat in hand, suing for the protection of the authority he had so impudently defied. Those who have the pleasure of Sir William Harcourt's acquaintance will feel confident with me that on no member of the Ministry, on no man, perhaps, in England, could such a task have devolved with a better certainty of its being adequately and completely fulfilled.

The break up of two important studs is announced to be going on at San Mateo Park, where Mr. Carey-Gibson has had far success as a breeder of racehorses, and Dangu. The latter is the property of Count de Lagrange, and is of very large proportions; and it is announced that after the present season the well-known colours of that international sportsman will not be seen on the turf. The loss to French racing will be almost irreparable, and even on the English Turf Count de Lagrange will be greatly missed. A few years ago Lord Falmouth proposed to bring in a rule of racing closing English races to Frenchmen unless the French races were opened to Englishmen. Fortunately, however, better counsels prevailed, the reciprocity rule was not proposed, and since that time Count de Lagrange has virtually added many thousands of pounds to his English racing. This, it will be seen, has been the case throughout his connection with racing in this country, and figures would show that Count de Lagrange paid forty shillings for every sovereign his horses won in England.

The Duke of Norfolk combines in his character a good deal of latter-day prose with much of the romance of the Middle Ages; and his perseverance is illustrated by the fact that he is again sending his invalid son and heir, Lordes, although a former pilgrim-age to the Holy Land, to the same place, supposed, however, that his Grace's belief in the efficacy of the shrine interferes with the employment of the best human skill on behalf of the little earl who has been born with so many afflictions. All the great doctors have been consulted, and no permanent cure is yet in sight. The Duke's attendant gaiter relates how he treated rather brusquely, an anxious and not very impressive father, who visited him with a baby and a nurse, and who, he afterwards heard from his servant, was the Premier Duke.

Let us pray for the poor devil, said an old Scotch minister, who had been asked to pray for the Duke's son. "Though perhaps he is not past praying for, he is sometimes preached for, as he was at the unveiling of the Caxton memorial window at St. Margaret's, Westminster, by Canon Farrar, on the 30th ult.; and now he is to go to the Holy Land, to be held at James's Hall on the 20th inst. Mr. Sims Reeves, Maybrick, Mme. Rose Hersee, Miss Palmer, and many other musical celebrities have promised to sing; and Mr. Sidney Taylor, Mr. E. Fanning, and Herr Wilhelm Gail, will conduct. The diabolical reformer, he of the printer's ink and types, who occasionally plays high pranks with the type arrangement, but on whose head the sins of authors are, I am assured, sometimes unjustly cast. The Pension Corporation of the printers, who are going to the Holy Land, to be held at James's Hall on the 20th inst. Mr. Sims Reeves, Maybrick, Mme. 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It is to be observed, says the *Broad Arrow*, that in the conversations which have taken place in Parliament upon the recruiting question no notice has been taken of the considerable expenditure entailed by the enlist-

Mary Knollys, Miss Katherine Knollys, and Miss Constance Grey. The ceremony ended the Archbishop conducted the Princess

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LONDON, MAY 22—23, 1882.

MONDAY'S DEBATE ON THE ARREARS BILL.

The argument—we may say the single argument—for the Arrears Bill on Monday was most clearly presented by Mr. Forster. The late Chief Secretary pointed out that the pacification of Ireland, as almost all parties now agree, can only be looked for by the general acceptance of the Land Act. But there is a large class of tenants who, their rent being in arrear, cannot take advantage of the Act. They can neither get a "fair rent" fixed nor obtain the benefits of any plan for giving them the ownership of their holdings. The small cottager tenants, who, as Mr. Forster says, feel the hopelessness of the accumulation of arrears to be so great that it is no use to go into the Land Court, are very numerous. The necessity for wiping out the arrears being recognized, it may be said, universally, the means adopted ought, as Mr. Gladstone urges, to be effectual. But they will not be effectual unless they are applied with rapidity and completeness over the whole country. It is remarkable that while this point, involving the question how far the Land League has produced the existing arrears, was discussed at great length, the Parliamentary representatives of the League were silent. In fact, none of the leaders of the "Irish party" took any share in the debate. Their silence is, perhaps, ominous. It menaces not so much the progress of the Arrears Bills as that of the Prevention of Crime Bill. We are afraid that the attitude of moderation and reserve adopted by Mr. Parnell and some of his friends after their return to the House of Commons will not be long maintained. The Irish party, there is reason to believe, will attack the Prevention of Crime Bill at every point, and are preparing for a desperate defence of the amendments by which they will endeavour to change its character. It may be that the House will have to go through scenes resembling those amid which the Protection Bill was carried last year. The Irish party, if they pursue this course, will do so with the full knowledge that they will be delaying and imperilling the Arrears Bill, for Mr. Gladstone announced yesterday that henceforward the Prevention of Crime Bill would be proceeded with continuously. It may be conjectured that Mr. Parnell's conduct has been forced by his more "advanced" colleagues, or by Mr. Davitt, whose menacing speech at Manchester repudiates the idea of compromise with the British Government, and who has now opened the campaign on his own account in Ireland. We shall neither be surprised nor displeased to see that the calculations of a narrow and jejune policy—dominated by crude notions drawn apparently from the experience of provincial or even parochial politics—have been overturned by contact with realities, which were patent throughout to every clear-seeing and unbiased mind.—*Times*.

The *Daily News* says—Mr. Selator-Booth pointed away on Monday night in the regular orthodox fashion against what he called the communistic tendencies of the Government proposal. It would be immortalizing in its operation to those for whose benefit it was intended; it would be an evil and disastrous precedent for future years, and so on. No one is so ponderously doctrinaire as the old-fashioned Conservative when he has fortified himself with what he fancies to be some principle of political economy. Mr. Selator-Booth dwelt upon the wrong done to the English and Scotch taxpayers by granting any amount of money, however inconsiderable, from the public funds for the relief of Irish tenant-farmers. We certainly have no intention to deny that there will be something of a sacrifice for the English and Scotch taxpayers to make, and that only what Mr. Gladstone calls "exceptional and extraordinary" conditions would justify such a demand upon them. But we doubt whether they would have to sacrifice much less in a matter of gift than in a matter of loan. The class on whose behalf the concession is made are of the poorest order of Irish tenant-farmers, and it is by no means certain that even if such men had the best intentions they would all be able to repay the loan. That is an extraordinary notion of political economy which sets forth that it is legitimate for the State to intervene with a loan even when it is only too probable that the loan may not be repaid and illegitimate to intervene frankly and boldly with a gift. But it is exactly the sort of notion of political economy which is likely to seem immensely impressive to a Conservative like Mr. Selator-Booth. Mr. Forster's speech must, we fancy, have discouraged and disappointed a good many Conservatives. It was probably expected by some of them at least that he would remain firmly in the same way of thinking which he professed last year when the Land Law Bill was under discussion, that as he was not in favour of compulsion and a gift then, he would not be in favour of compulsion and a gift now, and that he would make the Arrears Bill another occasion for illustrating the virtues of the Kilmainham compact. There certainly seemed a want of sincerity in the Tory arguments against the Bill. Mr. Trevelyan knocked many of them to pieces with great ease in his vigorous and convincing speech. He showed how real and how terrible is the distress in Ireland among men who would gladly pay their rent if they could, who have borrowed at the most usurious interest in the vain hope of being able to feed their families and to satisfy their landlords' claims. He showed how the number of evictions has been growing and growing, and how the landlords in many cases are driven to have recourse to eviction because of their own poverty and because they can get in no rents. That he was convinced, with Mr. Trevelyan, that the English and Scotch ratepayers as a whole will spend the money well spent which is spent in good hope of putting a stop to such a condition of things, and giving the distressed Irish tenant a chance of recovery. This, however, was not the opinion of the Opposition, who imitated in delay and by violence on Monday night the abandoned tactics of the Irish party.

THE ST. GOTHARD RAILWAY.

Did "Saints' Days" continue to hold their own in the esteem of a generation which has grown perhaps a little too practical to be pious, not Sunday the 21st, but Thursday the 4th, of May might have been fixed upon for the solemn opening of the now completed railway between Lucerne and Milan. For the 4th happens to be the "Patronal Festival" of St. Gothard or Godehard, an exemplary bishop who flourished in the eleventh century, and was canonized by Pope Innocent II. in 1121. Many places in Germany acknowledge him as patron; and remembering that it is stated by his historian Henschenius, that the relief, both spiritual and temporal, of the poor was everywhere the first object of St. Gothard's attention, it is far from improbable that he established the historic "hospice" on the summit of the mountain pass which bears his name. The better the day, however, the better the deed; and the festivities of the 21st inst. may perhaps be accepted even by the most rigid Sabbatarians as a not very reprehensible sample of that "Continental Sunday" of which in and out of Parliament we have recently heard so much. At all events, the longest tunnel on the St. Gothard route has now been traversed by a railway train, and the last barrier to the accessibility of Italy has been broken down. The enterprise, which is at length an accomplished fact, has been attended by all kinds of difficulties, dangers, and disappointments; still the end would seem fully to justify the gigantic means which have been employed, and the new road is declared to be the shortest, the easiest, and altogether the most desirable into Italy. It is acknowledged that the traveller by train from Lucerne to Bellinzona will be no longer able to feast his eyes on many scenes of sublimity and picturesque grandeur traditionally dear to the Alpine tourist. He will see nothing of the Devil's Bridge, the Urner Loch, or the Urseren Thal; but, on the other hand, he will be able to accomplish his journey without discomfort or delay, and in winter time he will be exempt from the sufferings formerly undergone by all travellers in the Alps, and so vividly described by Lady Morgan. "It snowed all night; and we began our ascent in a shower of snow, with four stout horses and two postillions dragging our light carriage. My imagination became completely seized as we proceeded, and I said, 'my hands closed, my whole existence absorbed in the sublime horror that surrounded me.' This wrote the vivacious author of 'The Wild Irish Girl' in 1819. It is possible that the more prosaic peregrinator of 1882 may prefer a well-regulated time-table, an 'agreeable rattling' in a commodious and well-warmed carriage through, it is to be hoped, a properly ventilated tunnel, to sitting for seven hours in a snowstorm, in a state of 'sublime horror,' and 'with the clouds which form an English sky rolling beneath one's feet.' Next to the question of safety that of time would appear to be the one worthiest of consideration with regard to the St. Gothard Railway. The engineering problem involved having been practically solved by the piercing of the Mont Cenis Tunnel, the success of that tremendous excavation may fairly be considered as a precedent which will be as successfully followed by its Italian-Swiss rival. As regards the acceleration of the journey, it is asserted that the St. Gothard route is shorter than the passage either through Mont Cenis from Chambéry to Susa, or over the Brenner from Bolzano to Innsbruck. From Paris to Basle the distance is only three hundred and seventy-nine miles—a distance which, with a properly ordered service of express trains, ought to be traversed in twelve hours; whereas by the route via Mont Cenis it is four hundred and thirty miles from Paris to Milan. The railway over the Brenner Pass is, it is true, only one hundred and sixty-five miles long; but the numerous 'connections' are so complicated—especially in Germany—between the Bavarian capital and Paris, that it is calculated that from three to four hours will be saved by choosing the St. Gothard route in preference to the Brenner. With regard to the journey between Lucerne and Bellinzona, it may not be inexact to glance at the time and money expended in such an expedition just five-and-twenty years ago. Steamers started twice a day from Lucerne for Fluelen—the Italian Flöa—at the southern extremity of the Lake of the Four Cantons. From Fluelen to Bellinzona, over the St. Gothard, the distance is eighty-one miles, and the journey was accomplished, according to the season of the year and the state of the weather, in from fifteen to twenty hours. At the end of an additional twelve hours the traveller might reach Milan. The fare by diligence was not unreasonably high, but those unwieldy vehicles were so many ambulatory machines of torment and torture; while for carriages and four horses over the St. Gothard the tourist was charged a hundred francs, or four pounds sterling, besides 'four port-boires' of two francs a stage—there were sixteen stages—for the postboys, and extra fees if additional horses were required for dragging the carriage through the scenes of 'sublime horror.' The St. Gothard, even when the track over it was little better than a mule path, was traversed every year, on an average, by sixteen thousand travellers and nine thousand horses; and, on the whole, it is questionable whether this be not the most anciently frequented of all the Alpine passes. It was the old road, or rather bridle-path, which was traversed late in the last century by that indefatigable traveller Cox, when he wrote from St. Gothard: 'Switzerland is a most delightful country, and merits the particular observation of the traveller, as well for the diversity of the governments as for the wonderful beauties of nature; but the impossibilities of the innkeepers, and the difficulty of obtaining horses, are inevitable taxes on these delights.' Cox tells a story of two English gentlemen who were fain to perform the journey across the St. Gothard on foot, for the reason that they were only able to hire at Fluelen a solitary and sorry 'screw,' and they were seemingly averse from adopting the economical 'ride and tie' system, or from following the notable example of the two knights of the Temple. Yet, though they struggled through the journey on the creaky pass, they sensibly secured the 'screw' to carry their luggage.—*Daily Telegraph*.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock. On the motion to go into Committee on the Railway Continuous Brakes Bill, Lord Colville, of Culross, moved the previous question, and in support of the motion he said that the House should not go into Committee on a Bill which had been introduced by a Government which had not the support of a majority in the House. One of two bills was advanced a stage. "THE KILMAINHAM COMPACT." Just before the adjournment of the House a vote was taken on the subject of the Bill of Kilmainham, which stood on the paper in the name of Lord Waterford. That noble lord having stated that in consequence of a statement made by the other House he would postpone his question till after the Whitsun recess, Lord Granville rose and asked whether the question would be in the same terms as those in which it had already appeared on the paper. On this, Lord Salisbury rose and asked Lord Granville to state the irregularity in discussing a question not under the consideration of the House. Lord Granville denied that he was out of order, but said that he would conclude by moving the adjournment of the House. He then explained that his reason for making the inquiry he had addressed to Lord Waterford was that notice having been given in the other House of a question in precisely similar terms, the Speaker ruled that it could not be put, and he thought that perhaps Lord Waterford was not the author of the words, which his notice had appeared. Lord Salisbury, in sarcastic tones, repeated the charge of irregularity against Lord Granville, and said that his opinion that Lord Waterford was not the author of the words, which his notice had appeared, was a question of fact, and that the conduct of the Government with reference to the 'treaty,' of which he availed himself of the opportunity to express bitter censure, Lord Granville, with unusual warmth, maintained that he had been entirely correct, and that while Lord Salisbury had been guilty of 'the grossest irregularity.' He was fully justified in his suggestion that Lord Waterford was not the author of the original notice, because with good feeling and taste he had not only refrained from entering into the question, but he had changed the terms of the question, of which Lord Salisbury rushed in to claim the paternity. As there was no one in their lordships' House who possessed the power to exclude a member from the House, Lord Salisbury, in the other House, had been guilty of the same irregularity, and he would not permit the question to be put if it had remained in its original terms. Their lordships adjourned for the Whitsun recess from half-past 7 o'clock till Thursday, June 1.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at four o'clock. Sir C. DILLKE, in answering a question from Mr. Asquith-Bartlett on the position of affairs in Egypt, said that he did not think it desirable to add anything to the explanations given last Monday, but they continued to entertain the same favourable opinion and confident hopes as to the success of the means now being employed to bring about a permanent peace in Egypt. He said that the Egyptian Government had been given and whether it was true that the Porte had protested, he declined to give any further answer; in reply to Mr. Asquith-Bartlett, as far as the Foreign Office knew, there was no truth in the statement that all the points in the Canal were in the occupation of French gunboats. Mr. GLADSTONE, being asked whether he would lay on the table his letter to Mr. Forster and other documents relating to the Treaty of Kilmainham, deferred an answer until Tuesday, when he would have consulted his colleagues.

Mr. GLADSTONE gave notice of his intention to move on Tuesday that the Prevention of Crime Bill have precedence of all other business, and Mr. Parnell gave notice to move that a similar precedence be given to the Arrears Bill. In answer to questions from Mr. Parnell and Mr. Forster, Mr. Gladstone said that the Government had not consulted the Irish Judges on the clause for the creation of special tribunals. The clause represented the opinion of the Government, formed after very careful deliberation, which, subject to objection of detail, was the best use to which it could be put.

Mr. GLADSTONE, in moving the second reading of the Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Bill, reminded the House, that if there was anything objectionable or extraordinary in the proposal, it would be met in another Bill, sanctioned by the Arrears Clause of last year, and the difference between it and the present bill was one of detail, which, though important, was not to be compared with the expediency of the measure. He said that the Government had been very careful in the preparation of the bill, and that it was a measure of great importance, and that it would be a great benefit to the Irish people. He said that the Government had been very careful in the preparation of the bill, and that it was a measure of great importance, and that it would be a great benefit to the Irish people.

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mealy; but any scheme of that kind must fail if it were the result of wholesale evictions. As to gift or loan, the practical recommendations of the 'gift' were reprobated, for it would certainly be to the interest of the State to get rid of the dangerous duty of collecting rents, and, in addition to that, now the offer had once been made it would be impossible to withhold it. Mr. MURDOGH said that, though the landlords naturally looked with suspicion on any proposal coming from the Government, they would not refuse any pecuniary sacrifice if they saw that it would be effectual to restore peace to the country. But this proposal, he maintained, would be ineffective and demoralizing, and he showed strong reasons for anticipating that the Irish Church Surplus had not existed.

Mr. STUART said that neither Mr. Gladstone nor Mr. Forster had convinced him that a 'gift' was better than a 'loan,' but he was so anxious for the settlement of the question that he would not insist on his own opinion. He regretted, however, that the Government had not dealt with the purchase clauses as well. As to the details of the Bill, to require the payment of a year's rent would be to deprive a large number of tenants of the benefits of the Bill. He was afraid, however, that the Bill would teach a dangerous lesson in Ireland, and would benefit many who did not deserve it.

Colonel DAWNEY regarded the Bill as the child of the Land League. Mr. Glynne supported the Bill, but expressed some of the details severely. Mr. Gregory supported the 'gift' principle as the less of two evils, but recommended an alternative scheme of emigration. Mr. Nelson made some general remarks on land tenure; and Mr. O'Shaughnessy, in supporting the Bill, said that, as the State was responsible for the arrears, it was only doing its duty in making this proposal.

Mr. LEWIS criticized the Bill, of which he stated that he was not a supporter. He said that it would add to the disorganization of Ireland, and that its failure might be forecasted from Davitt's speech at Manchester. No rent, he predicted, would be paid in Ireland after that night's debate; but it was of no use opposing the Bill, as the offer had been made, the Irish people would certainly take no less.

Sir J. M'KENNA supported the bill, while Mr. DICKSON held it to be a most unsatisfactory mode of dealing with the question, and a violation of sound principle, which would chiefly benefit those who had disobeyed the law.

Mr. BROOKER thought the debate proved that the Government in framing the bill had not consulted the Irish people, and that the bill was a violation of sound principle, which would chiefly benefit those who had disobeyed the law. Mr. Glynne insisted that the bill was the price paid by the Government to Mr. Parnell for his support, and that it was a violation of sound principle, which would chiefly benefit those who had disobeyed the law.

Mr. TREVELYAN replied to this that there was no object on which the taxpayers could spend their money more profitably than in the restoration of peace to Ireland, as might easily be seen from the Military and Civil Estimates. The bill had been brought forward because of the bad seasons, and because of the uneasiness of the country, and because of the fact that it was a clearance of accounts all round, and that the tenants might start fresh with a fair rent, and for this purpose they were willing to strain a point or two in political economy, just as in the Prevention of Crime Bill it was strained in another direction, on the principle that the safety of the people is the supreme law. The Irish Government believed that the bill pleased the Irish people, and had their confidence.

Lord G. HAMILTON remarked that the Chief Secretary's speech had very little to do with the issue whether the assistance to be given to the tenant should be a gift or a loan. If all the tenants in Ireland had honestly accepted the bill, and if the Government had been willing to strain a point or two in political economy, just as in the Prevention of Crime Bill it was strained in another direction, on the principle that the safety of the people is the supreme law. The Irish Government believed that the bill pleased the Irish people, and had their confidence.

Colonel NOLAN spoke in favour of the Bill, after which Baron de Worms moved the adjournment of the debate, which was opposed by Mr. Gladstone and supported by Sir Stafford Northcote. Mr. Gladstone moved the adjournment of the House. This led to an animated and excited discussion, in the course of which Mr. Whitbread and Mr. Forster urged the House not to delay the decision of the question. Mr. Gladstone vehemently attacked Mr. Lowther for the language which he had applied to the Kilmainham negotiations out-of-doors, and Sir S. Northcote maintained that the Leaders of the Opposition owed it as a duty to the country that a Bill of this importance should be amended. The motion having been negatived by 272 to 135, Sir H. Maxwell moved the adjournment of the debate. After some discussion the motion was agreed to, and the debate adjourned until Tuesday.

OPENING MUSEUMS ON SUNDAYS.

The vote of the House of Commons on the resolution of Mr. G. Howard, in favour of opening museums on Sundays, shows how hard is the fight against preconceived opinions, especially when those opinions have a religious basis.

It is probable, indeed, that had the vote been taken by ballot, the result would have been widely different; but the Puritan element is strong among the lower middle-class voters, and very many of the members, who have already good reason for looking forward with apprehension to the next appeal to their constituents, could not afford to irritate so large a section of the electors. The speakers against the motion adduced the well-worn argument that the innovation would lead to an increase of drunkenness, and would be followed by the opening of theatres and music-halls; but those acquainted with the habits of the working classes will differ from the first allegation, while the second may be answered by the fact that those most in favour of the opening of the museums are as strongly opposed to that of music-halls and theatres as the most rigid of the Sabbatarian party. The Sabbath was made for man—made to give him rest, and to afford a relief after his six days' toil. In country districts and in small towns, Sunday afternoons are spent in quiet walks through green lanes, in smoking a quiet pipe in the little cottage garden, watching the progress of the apples and

pears which are expected to pay a portion of the rent, and in enjoying the scent and sight of the flowers. The labourer in large towns, and especially in London, has no such pleasures. To him there are but two ways of spending the Sunday afternoon and evening. He can sit at home in the one little room he calls his own, crowded with noisy children, or he can go across to the public-house. The opening of the British Museum, of South Kensington, and other similar institutions, would give him a third alternative. It may be that the number who would avail themselves of the opportunity would not be large. But for the crowd of workmen thirsting for scientific information exists only in the imagination. Those who do go, however, would be the class who would benefit by it. The ninety-nine who are fond of public-houses would be unaffected by this measure; the one man who is driven to the public-house simply because he has nothing else to do would be immensely benefited. In the interest of this section we cannot but regret that the opening of the museums on Sundays has been postponed, for that the measure will some day be carried is a matter which admits of no doubt whatever.—*Evening Standard*.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS.")

The unexpected course taken by the Conservative leaders on Monday night, in promoting a motion for the adjournment of the debate on the Arrears Bill will make it necessary to reconsider the arrangements for the Whitsun recess. The urgency of the question at the moment, and the necessity for the Government to ask the House to forego, or at least to postpone, the usual holiday.

We understand that when the Procedure Rules come on for consideration after Whitsun, a determined effort will be made from the Opposition benches to stop further progress for the session. Mr. Tom Collins will move that the order for the adjourned debate be discharged.

We are informed that when Mr. Davitt was discharged from Portland Prison he was not asked to enter into the usual undertaking, the particulars of which are set forth on the ticket-of-leave.

Chief Justice Morris occupied a seat under the gallery in the House of Commons on Monday night, during a portion of the debate on the Arrears Bill. It has been found impossible to conclude the work of the Select Committee on Electric Light before Whitsuntide. A considerable array of witnesses were engaged in anticipation of the inquiry, and the learned gentleman, being naturally anxious to engage the Committee on behalf of the interests they represent; but the conclusion of the labours of the Committee is not far distant.

Mr. Gladstone's interest in the proceedings of the House of Commons has reached a pitch somewhat embarrassing to the authorities. Night after night, whatever may be the business before the House, all the galleries open to strangers are filled. In the last Parliament it was rare to find more than half a dozen persons in the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery. The overflow from the other galleries filled this last night as on all recent occasions. Mr. Dillwyn intends to ask the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether any promise was made to Ceteveva when he visited the Imperial Government that he should visit England; and, if so, whether the proposed visit has been abandoned with his consent.

(FROM THE "STANDARD.")

An effort will be made to close the Committee on the Prevention of Crime Bill on Thursday; but it is doubtful whether this result will be attained. The amendments which have been drafted by the Irish members affect all the more essential provisions of the bill, and will probably occupy a long time in discussion.

Mr. Gladstone has agreed to receive a deputation from the Scottish Farmers' Alliance on the subject of land reform in Scotland.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

By command of the Queen a Levée was held on Monday afternoon at St. James's Palace, by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on behalf of Her Majesty. Presentations to His Royal Highness at this Court were, by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty. The Prince of Wales, attended by his Gentlemen-in-Waiting, and escorted by a detachment of Life Guards, arrived at the Palace from Marlborough House about two o'clock, and was received by the great officers of the Household. The Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Gloucester, the Duke of Kent, the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Northumberland, the Duke of Portland, the Duke of Rutland, the Duke of Somerset, the Duke of Sutherland, the Duke of Westmeath, the Duke of Westminster, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Gloucester, the Duke of Kent, the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Northumberland, the Duke of Portland, the Duke of Rutland, the Duke of Somerset, the Duke of Sutherland, the Duke of Westmeath, the Duke of Westminster, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Gloucester, the Duke of Kent, the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Northumberland, the Duke of Portland, the Duke of Rutland, the Duke of Somerset, the Duke of Sutherland, the Duke of Westmeath, the Duke of Westminster, the 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NOTICE.

A four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the *Messenger*, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

Great Britain.

LONDON, MAY 24—25, 1882.

MR. DILLON'S SPEECH.

Is it worth while? Every Englishman, after reading Mr. Dillon's speech in the House of Commons on Wednesday, will naturally ask himself this question. Since all that England has yielded in deference to Irish demands—measures not merely of justice but generosity—seems to have proved unavailing, is it worth while to continue to make sacrifice of national and Imperial interests, in order to pursue the path of conciliation towards an irreconcilable people? For more than a decade Ireland has overshadowed the proceedings of the Legislature of the United Kingdom. English and Scotch business has been indefinitely postponed; matters of Imperial moment have been neglected so that we might testify our willingness to govern Ireland in accordance with Irish ideas. The Irish Church has been disestablished and disendowed; the Land system of the country has been twice revolutionised; changes of vital importance have been introduced into the Higher Education, and Parliament has at this moment before it a proposal to make a free gift of two or three millions to the poorer class of the Irish tenants. Yet what is the result of all these efforts? Mr. Dillon's speech of Wednesday supplies us with an answer. Mr. Gladstone himself has more than once acknowledged that the remedial treatment applied to Ireland is unwarranted by any political precedent. The condition of things which excites the Arrears Bill is not more exceptional than that which justifies the new Coercion Bill. The Land Act of last year was admitted by the Prime Minister to violate the traditions and principles of political economy. The whole measure, he confessed, an anomaly, and it was only its heroic proportions which made it tolerable. And yet the Irish tenantry or the Irish agitators are dissatisfied with the working of the Land Act. The Government do not oblige them to take their stand upon the merits of the measure. They allow themselves to be convinced that it is capable of improvement, and they supplement it with a proposal which, as we have already pointed out, will have the effect of making a present of between two and three millions to the Irish people. They keep on stopping, and all they ask in return is that the leaders of the Irish people will assist them in putting down outrages. That is the exact situation. How do the responsible chiefs of the Irish party meet it? The reply is to be found in the words with which Mr. Dillon surprised and shocked the House of Commons on Wednesday afternoon. After having repudiated the notion that he and his friends had ever regarded an Arrears Bill as a settlement of the Irish Land Question, Mr. Dillon went on to say that he had "never consented, nor would he ever consent, to state that he could put down outrages as long as evictions prevailed." He had never denounced outrages in Ireland, and he would never denounce it until the Government denounced it. These, it must be remembered, are not the words of a harrassed and irresponsible legislator, addressing an Irish mob from a Tipperary platform. They are the deliberate declaration of a thoughtful and capable Irish representative in the House of Commons, and they are uttered within three weeks of the atrocious murders in the Phoenix Park, the authors of which are still undetected. Who, we ask, can feel surprised that they should be undetected when a man in the position of Mr. Dillon proclaims that his lips are sealed for the purpose of protesting against outrages so long as landlords are permitted to enforce the legal right of eviction? Who can be astonished that Mr. Gladstone should characterise as "heart-breaking" the speech in which such counsel is given and such opinions are expressed? Mr. Dillon's propositions were, in the words of the Prime Minister, "laid down with almost mathematical rigour," and though the member for Tipperary more than once interrupted Mr. Gladstone's analysis of them, he scorned substantially to deny the accuracy of his interpretation. Nothing is wanted to deepen the sense of melancholy and humiliation. Mr. Dillon will not even agree to a truce with the Government unless they are willing summarily to convert Ireland into an Alsatia of the Land League. That, in effect, is the ultimatum which was delivered to the Prime Minister. No wonder that Mr. Gladstone replied to it with warmth, and that he appealed to the regard for law and order which is the pervading sentiment of the English, and, it may be hoped, of a large proportion of the Irish, people. What ever the mistakes of the Prime Minister and of his colleagues in regard to Ireland, however culpable their indecision and want of courage, the fact must not be forgotten that Mr. Gladstone has staked the personal reputation which is the realised result of a great career, upon the success of his Irish policy. We are not now concerned to call in question Mr. Gladstone's motives. Worthy or unworthy, they do not affect the issue. The Prime Minister has exposed himself to unpopularity, to distrust, to the imminent risk of overthrow in order that he might settle the Irish Question. He has made concessions, and has even been a party to transactions of a gravely compromising character. And now the return which awaits him is Mr. Dillon's defiance and summary rejection of his latest and most pacific proposals. The speech in which the debate was closed by Sir Stafford Northcote was worthy of the Leader of the Opposition. He appreciated the gravity of the position and the duties which the crisis imposes upon the Conservative Party. Differences of political opinion disappear before an emergency like the present. Mr. Dillon's speech has marked out the path which the Government must tread. Mr. Gladstone has given an assurance that it will be persevered in; Sir Stafford Northcote has promised him the ready support of his followers. There is no doubt as to the feeling of the English people. They are prepared, as they have been for many years past, to redress the

just grievances of the Irish people, but they have no sympathy with men who foster crime and encourage outrage solely to serve political ends.—*Standard*.

THE LATE SIR JOHN HOLKER.

Every one will be sensible that a man of great capacity, who might have adorned the Bench, has gone. It is not every one, however, who will be aware of the gravity of the loss in the opinion of Sir John Holker's professional brethren. Some men, and those not the least remarkable, achieve in the estimation of those who have to struggle with or consort with them in their business reputations far superior to that which they attain among the public. Among such was Sir John Holker. He was not a very successful law officer. Truth will not permit us to say that he commanded attention by his political knowledge or the earnestness of his convictions. He came to politics untrained. As a law officer of the Crown, he was compelled to attack on the spur of the moment questions with which he, first a busy local lawyer, and then a successful leader in London, was unfamiliar. He committed mistakes of which his adversaries made the most. He was not at home in political discussions, and he sometimes gave utterance to statements which required correction or modification, and which did not at all ways recommend themselves to the heads of his party. No doubt, as the House of Commons became better acquainted with him, esteem for him rose, and those who had been disposed to speak slightly of him were often, on further acquaintance, the readiest to acknowledge his sagacity and impartiality. But Sir John Holker's successes were achieved at the Bar, and not in the House of Commons. His adversaries and companions in forensic strife will keep the most durable record of his rare merits. They will always think of him as a great advocate, surpassed by few, and as a man of two of his time. He was not eloquent in the popular acceptance of the term—in fact, few men were less so. He had no capacity of quick repartee, so as to enliven a case and to make each phase of it a new scene in a drama acted before the jury. His mode of opening a case was unexciting, almost soporific. Yet towards the end of a long perplexing inquiry, with a multitude of conflicting views presenting themselves, a jury came somehow to lean upon this plain-speaking Lancashire man, who seemed to be the most impartial person in Court, who never talked nonsense, who was never unfair to his adversaries, and who was ready to make all possible concessions to his opponents. With his tact and conciliatory ways he was pre-eminently the third-century jurist. He had a homely, unexaggerated way of telling his story and making his points which never failed to be effective either at *Vici Prius* or in *Banc*. His successes with juries were remarkable; and the secret of it was not to be traced so much to extraordinary brilliancy or astuteness as to a manly simplicity and robustness of nature. It fell to him more than to any other law officer of this generation to conduct prosecutions of importance on behalf of the Crown; and his statements never failed to be models of fairness and candour. Only a few of his judgments are reported. But enough is on record to give promise that he would have been an admirable Judge. His career illustrates a good side of our judicial system, and one, too, not always recognized. In one of his diatribes against Bentham dwells upon the absurdity of making judges of "thorough-paced English lawyers" "poisoned with the study of law." The remark is curiously incorrect, as Sir John Holker's career shows. Nine out of ten of the men who are raised to the Bench in these days are not profound lawyers in the sense that they know by heart a large number of cases. Most of them have, no doubt, got a firm hold of general principles, which secures them against serious mistakes; but their memories are not so good as those of the old-fashioned lawyer, who was concerned to a wonderfully small extent with dry points of law. At one time they may have to master the intricacies of some manufacturing process, so as to be able to explain the defects in the specification of a patent. At another they may be called upon to comprehend the steps of some business so as to be able to criticise the reasonableness of an alleged trade custom. Former generations of lawyers required to be adepts in abstruse technical branches of law; but now-a-days it is the chief work of men who get to the front in the legal profession to master complicated sets of facts, to comprehend quickly and clearly modes in which business is conducted, to be able to avail themselves of the special knowledge of chemists, engineers, architects, and merchants. The late Sir John Holker attributed his success in no small degree to the knowledge which he displayed in one case of the machinery and processes in use in a cotton mill. Such an occupation as we have described is not calculated to train accomplished jurists. But, perhaps even more than deep acquaintance with the text of the Pandects or the subtle analyses of Austin, it is calculated to prepare those who administer the law to comprehend and deal with the manifold affairs of life which come before an English Judge. Sir John Holker was a striking instance of that practical sagacity and large knowledge of life and affairs which are as valuable to a Judge as immense erudition, or are at least a very good substitute for it.—*Times*.

THE OPENING OF THE SAINT GOTTHARD TUNNEL.

A special correspondent of the *Times*, in a despatch, dated Milan, May 21, gives the following description of the inaugural trip through the St. Gotthard Tunnel:—Two long trains conveying 13 Germans, 308 Swiss, and 229 Italians arrived here last evening from Lucerne, having accomplished the journey by the St. Gotthard Pass in 12 hours. It was the inaugural solemn trip, and as successful as the dust, thunder, rain, crowds, much noise and confusion could make it. Some efforts were directed towards preparing saloon carriages in the trains and separate tables in the banquet rooms, but the programme could not easily be carried out to the letter; and ranks, nationalities, dignities, and authorities were often thrown together on the footing of a good-humoured promiscuous familiarity. The great men of the occasion were the Ministers of the German Empire and of several German States, the President of the Swiss Confederation, three Italian Ministers, the Presidents of the Italian Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and the Diplomatic Agents of the three nations. Ministers, Secretaries, Consuls, and a Corps Diplomatique

mustering 43 members, were all in plain travelling costume, only a very few decoration ribbons and rosettes being here and there visible. The morning was splendid as we left Lucerne, but clouds gathered on the mountain summits as we advanced; and a smart shower greeted us as we halted at the Gotthard station, marking the northern entrance of the great tunnel, for breakfast. Here the crowding and pushing at the doors and along the thronged tables was something appalling. There was a little to eat, and more than enough to drink, for some lucky ones; but not a few unfortunate were sent empty away as only a minute's delay was allowed. The furnished ones, however, solaced themselves with their cigarettes, and unconquerable good humour prevailed. It was a memorable holiday for the people of the valleys of the Reuss and the Ticino. The entire population, including the children, and of the throng of mountain artillery, with their thousand echoes from every crag, cliff, and ravine of the surrounding hill sides. The tunnel was crossed in 23 minutes, and as we came rapidly down from Airolo to Faido and Bellinzona the Italian sun greeted us, and the broadening valley assumed an aspect of southern luxuriance. From Bellinzona we dashed across Monte Cenero to Lugano, where he arrived early in the afternoon, and stopped fully two hours for dinner. Everything proceeded here with admirable order. At a sumptuous banquet we were attended by his young mountain Helvetes; and where the edge of our appetite was somewhat blunted by a bevy of little girls, dressed in white, carrying baskets of flowers, glided along the tables, handing bouquets, and not unfrequently receiving kisses in return. Precisely as joy was at its highest, and good wine provided its wonted exhilarating effects, flashes of lightning and peals of thunder informed us that we were to have one of the sudden mountain storms which are here experienced. The crowds outside disappeared under a vast mass of struggling, brilliant, and, as it were, constructed, surging pavilion. The spirits of the guests were not damped by the few drops which entered, and a burst of applause broke from all the tables, as if the thunder had been part of the programme. The storm, however, was as short as it was violent. The sun flashed forth with redoubled power, and the spirits of the company, which had never flagged, rose with increased buoyancy. To them down a little the infliction of the inclement weather, and the roof of the lastly-constructed banquetting pavilion, but the spirits of the guests were not damped by the few drops which entered, and a burst of applause broke from all the tables, as if the thunder had been part of the programme. The storm, however, was as short as it was violent. The sun flashed forth with redoubled power, and the spirits of the company, which had never flagged, rose with increased buoyancy. To them down a little the infliction of the inclement weather, and the roof of the lastly-constructed banquetting pavilion, but the spirits of the guests were not damped by the few drops which entered, and a burst of applause broke from all the tables, as if the thunder had been part of the programme. The storm, however, was as short as it was violent. The sun flashed forth with redoubled power, and the spirits of the company, which had never flagged, rose with increased buoyancy. 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THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

CIVILISING PLACES

have 1,208 chapels and other places of worship; the Roman Catholics 67.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Clare, Susan, widow of the late Admiral Hayes
O'Grady.—At Brighton, Sarah, widow of the Rev.
S. Oughton.

PARIS, TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

THE NEW JUDGE.—The *Standard and Daily News* state that Mr. Charles, Q.C., of the Western Circuit, will be the new judge, in the place of Mr. Justice Bowen, who, it is understood, will be appointed to the Court of Appeal in the place of Lord Justice Holker. The *Daily Telegraph*, however, says that Mr. A. Lumley Smith will succeed Mr. Justice Bowen.

from comets in the most brilliant appearances: the most valuable information can be assured; but it is under unusual conditions that intimate knowledge may often be secured which might not otherwise have been obtained. Comets are very remarkable bodies. Their physical constitution and nature are no better understood by astronomers than by ordinary well-educated people. In the best of telescopes comets look no clearer, are not more defined than when visible to the naked eye. The individual comet is larger in proportion

many periods, such as those of 1812 and 1683, vary in perihelion distance from about 50 to 100 millions of miles, and in aphelion distances from about 3,000 millions to 6,000 millions of miles, and have periods of revolution of from about 60 to 190 miles. There are others, as is well known, of short periods, which revolve round the sun, such as Encke's, in a few years. The present comet, however,

MUSIC.

During the past week, two other operas were added to the repertory of the season. *Il Trovatore* was produced on Tuesday last, and Mme. Adelina Patti, as Leonora, added another to her list of recent vocal and dramatic triumphs. Mlle. Stahl, as Azucena, was overtasked but manifested dramatic

power which, with due cultivation, should enable her to reach a high position. Signor Nicolini (Manrico) and M. Devries (Di Luna) completed the cast.

Gounod's *Romeo e Giulietta* was produced on Friday last, with an incomparable Juliet in Mme. Adelina Patti, and admirable representatives of Friar Laurence and Mercutio in MM. Di Reszke and Cotogni. Signor Nicolini essayed the *role* of Romeo, and the minor parts were well filled.

GERMAN OPERA.

Lohengrin was repeated at Drury Lane on Saturday night with a change of cast. Frauline Therese Malton, as Elsa, if she failed to reach the high standard set by the previous representative of the character, Frau Rosa Sucher, nevertheless, deserved the warm welcome she received, and her acting was specially worthy of praise. In the absence of Herr Krauss (indisposed) the thankless *role* of Telramund was admirably filled by Herr Gura, and Fraulein Schefsky, as Ortrud, displayed abundant

Tannhauser was produced on Monday last, and *Fidelio* on Wednesday. On both occasions admirable performances were given. As *Fidelio* (Leonora) Fraulcin Maltén achieved a great success. The chorus singing was splendid, and the excellent band was directed

in masterly style by Herr Hans Richter.
OPERA COMIQUE.
Only in one respect can the production which took place on Saturday night at the Opera Comique be pronounced a fortunate venture. It is likely to be saved by its intrinsic weakness from the severe treatment which might probably have fallen to its lot if it had adequately carried out its apparent purpose.

A really comic opera having for its subject a series of adventures on *H.M.S. Pinafore*, and with its characters taken bodily and by name from Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's well-

known piece, must obviously have done serious injury to the original from which its situations and *dramatis personæ* were stolen. Its performance would probably have necessitated an appeal to the law courts, and whatever the technical decision might have been, the public would have felt that the right existed.

It would have been felt by all right-minded persons that the author and composer of *H.M.S. Pinafore* had been very shabbily treated. As it is, not much harm has been done to any one, except, perhaps, to the unfortunate people compelled by duty to sit out the foolish imitation to the dismal end. It

would be absurd to compare the polished humour of Mr. Gilbert and the characteristic melody of Mr. Sullivan with the aimless buffoonery and music-hall jingle of *The Wreck of the Pinafore*. But although it would not be fair to take Messrs. Lingard and Searelle as

typical copyists, the painful shortcomings of their work may yet suggest to those who underrate the artistic skill of Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's popular productions, how much more there is in them than a mere trick or knack to be caught by anybody, now that it

has once been invented.—*Observer*.

THE DRAMA.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.

After Darkness—Dawn, an adaptation by
Mr. Arden A. Dowry of a French drama some-

what similar in purpose and general scope to *La Joie fait Peur*, was produced on Saturday at Toole's Theatre. Its hero is an old *émigré*, Prosper Matthieu, whose favourite daughter has died before the commencement of the

story. Her loss has left the poor fellow—after a severe attack of brain fever—possessed by the delusion that she is still alive, and is now, on her birthday, about to return to her home from a visit. The truth would probably kill him, so Mme. Matthieu, his English wife, does not undeceive him, and he occupies himself in decorating the room with flowers to greet his absent child. An awakening from

the day-dream of the doating father would be inevitable did not Ronald Spencer, the sweet-heart of the dead girl, chance to arrive with news of Marguerite's cousin Ethel, an orphan, who had been adopted by her own father, and, of course, she proves to be so like her dead cousin that the old man mistakes her for his daughter. But he is puzzled by Ethel's embarrassment with Ronald, and his outbursts of doubt, suspicion, and reproach have to be explained by the fact that she is really a girl who lies on the part of those around him. Even to the end—a happy one—he is left in blissful ignorance of the deception, for chance enables Ethel to undergo successfully the test put before her, and to prove that her father's motto on his daughter's ring is true. Perhaps this extreme solicitude for a distraught parent's feelings is carried somewhat far, according to our English notions; but the self-sacrifice which it involves is so gently carried out that it is hardly resented, and the play is full of spectators. Mr. Dowdy's share of the task is performed in excellent taste, and he has shown sound judgment in preserving the nationality of a hero around whom so much French sentiment has to cling. Mr. de la Cour, the father, is a very good old *dandy*; we may imagine and artistically carry out. Though we do not fancy that pathos will eventually prove the young comedian's strongest point, he was yet fully able to bring out the touching features of the situation. Mr. Spencer, however, is a very good, consistent thorough, and he had evidently worked hard, and with the right method to realise his conception. With the aid of Miss Johnstone, as the old man's watchful wife, and of Mr. and Mrs. Weston, as the old man's people, the play, in its very position, the little drama went well from first to last, and evidently made a genuine impression upon its hearers.—*Observer*.

CRITERION.
Covid in Camp is the name of a new comic

captured the sympathy of the audience, and in two weeks now proceeds that amazing number *Fourteen Days* at the Criterion. Its author, Mr. G. C. Vernon, does not specifically claim originality for the piece, which, indeed, might well have been suggested by one of the ingenious works of Scribner or his followers. But whatever its source, *Fourteen Days* in *London* has a certain quality of an introductory farce of the more refined and ambitious order. Its plot deals with a subject which, though often before treated upon the stage, appears to have lost none of its power of entertaining an audience. The masquerading of a young lady in masculine attire, and the more risky disguise of a young man in female dress, are qualities which he relied upon to furnish food for merriment of one kind or another. Here the fun is in good taste, and the confusion which arises is at once natural and comical. It is scarcely necessary to describe in detail the rather complicated love affairs of a quartette of young people, who in the stormy days of the continent are separated from their friends, and find themselves at Dover, and in danger of being arbitrarily arrested before they can leave that port on their respective journeys to and from the Continent. Suffice it to say that it answers the purpose of Captain Saville and Miss Helen Wentworth to be mistaken for one another by the military authorities. After a while it naturally happens that awkward consequences are threatened for the deception, and that the fugitives find they have been almost too clever. But this is not until plenty of laughter has been caused by Miss Wentworth's lessons in military and naval progress, and the farcical and timely progress of the plot. The part of Captain Saville's too successful exercise of feminine fascinations. The means by which the complication is finally cleared up are, perhaps, less skillfully devised than the arrangements for its production; but still, the little play may, on the whole, be pronounced a decided success. The result of the performance is that Miss Saker as the heroine and Mr. Lytton Sothorn as the hero contributes not a little. Miss Mary Horke, also, and Mr. Denison accomplish satisfactorily the little that is asked of them.

Another of Mr. Thorne's attractive revivals of standard comedies took place on Saturday afternoon at the Vaudeville, where Lord Lytton's comedy *Money* was played with a strong though not always well-chosen cast. In spite of its artificiality, *Money* is an unmistakably effective play. Properly delivered, its formal thrusts invariably tell, and it has a veritable crowd of characters, all of which are sure to make their mark in competent hands.

With last week terminated the regular season at the Gaiety, and the company will not reappear in London till August. In the meantime the House is occupied by the French company. At the Vaudeville *The School for Scandal* has been played for two evenings, while *London Assurance* has been repeated during the other nights. *Madame Favart* has ended its run at the Avenue Theatre. *Our Boys* has closed its brief but brilliant career at the Standard Theatre, where Mr. David James took his benefit on Thursday night. At Astley's *Lord Guitley's Secret* and *The Old Tildy* in which the two prominent characters are

The great race at Epsom, as usual, was preceded by the drawing of "sweeps" in-

numerable among all sections of society, and the theatrical world, of course, had its proper share. It may be a matter of interest to some, and of envy to others, to learn that the first prize in the Garrick Club drawing was carried off by the popular Mr. J. L. Toole, and the first in the Green Room Club drawing by his manager, Mr. George Loveday.

BANK HOLIDAY.
Here in England we are not favoured, or, as some would have it, afflicted with the large

number of holidays in which the people of Roman Catholic countries rejoice. But peradventure, for that very reason—arguing, according to one of the first principles of political economy, that scarcity of an article increases its value—the few accorded us are increased with a selfish ignorance to the natives

enjoyed with a relish unknown to the natives of other lands. We have our national holidays, of which no one has ever attempted to rob us; they come to us by right. Recognising the necessity of providing the most hard-working people in the world with a few days throughout the year, in which to draw

the breath of relaxation, the Legislature, a short time since, at the instance of Sir John Lubbock, fixed upon four dates during the 12 months when such should be possible for them. Of two of those dates the public had, however, already possessed themselves, and

he intended benefit was only felt by City clerks and the *employés* in other commercial and Governmental establishments. As to Easter Monday and Whit-Monday, long time has passed since the British workman paid any respect to them, save as occasions or excuses for the long-working occupation of idleness.

whilst Boxing-day has for centuries been a popular holiday in our country's calendar. Added to these is now the first Monday in August, which is a very refreshing innovation upon the old order of things. Save that Whitsun and Eastertide come somewhat too

closely together, the former would in all probability be the pleasantest holiday of the year, or then the summer is at its freshest flush of perfection, and the country presents its most captivating comparison with the town. But

by that time people have scarcely recovered from the influence left behind by the holidays coming so closely upon the Epsom Carnival, which in itself is exhausting. It may be that our Legislature will at some future time see the advisability of arranging a more judicious division of our Bank Holidays than that which already exists. But even as it is, no doubt can be felt as to the advantage which will

be taken by the general public of the attractions held out on every hand to holiday-makers to-day. Only one thing is necessary to make the season a success, and that is fine weather. This is, however, a result which no amount of prophesying, either from the east or west of the Atlantic, can insure, whilst it is one on which the accommodation and comfort of tens of thousands depend. Immense provision, both public and private, has been made for a thorough enjoyment of the day, and the more it is opposed to the wishes of the majority, the more will it be necessary to be in a great measure well. There were ominous signs in the atmosphere yesterday, but people took comfort from the knowledge that no one can say, with any sort of safety, what sort of weather to-day might bring forth. On the whole, however, there was a high, airy, and brilliant sunshine, and hundred fleets of clouds sailed lazily on a sullen sea of hot air, and for to-day hopeful anticipations are, of course, in the ascendant. Should these expectations happily be fulfilled, excursions by road, and river, and rail will pretty well empty London of its citizens, and the like number of the country will be crowded with country folks. There have been organised for Cockney sightseers, by railway and steam-boat companies, trips innumerable to the seaside and the inland counties, so that it may be taken for granted, even should the weather not prove the most desirable in its character, that the favourite seaside resorts will be thronged, and the inland counties inundated with visitors from London, and that large contingents will seek the quieter, but more peaceful, and, perhaps, more beautiful, scenery, now looking its loveliest in our counties most remote from the sea. Many there were no doubt who, in the morning, will have left London, and their holiday trip on Saturday, and will spend the leisure hours granted them either on the Continent or in the Lake country, or perhaps will reach the heather of the Highlands, or even the beautiful hills and vales of Wales; and some may even have the hardihood to invade the unconquered fens of the East Angles, and the fens of the Fenland throughout the world. Excursions to be advertised in and from everywhere have been given in the newspapers, and of these crowds no doubt will avail themselves. London will be deserted for hours of its own ordinary inhabitants, whose place will be taken by the country folk, and the Museum, the Zoological Gardens, and the theatres during the evening will, it may be taken for granted, be filled to overflowing, notwithstanding that there are but few, if any, items of novelty put forth by these establishments as additional attractions. At Sydenham and Muswell-hill the sister palaces compete vigorously for public patronage, and, should the weather prove propitious, there is no doubt but that their seductive invitations will be very warmly and generally accepted. Indeed, numerous almost beyond all precedent are the attractions set forth in London and those places with which the Metropolis is connected, by river or by rail, and if they do not avail themselves of the pleasure thus provided for them they will only have themselves to blame.

THREAT TO BLOW UP PURELEET MAGAZINE.

Extra troops were sent to Purfleet from Woolwich on Sunday, in consequence of information received from the Essex police, and it was currently reported that an attempt had been made to destroy the Government magazine at that place. It appears, however, that the attempt has been discovered, but statements have been received of a character sufficiently alarming to justify additional precautions, of which the sudden augmentation of the garrison on Sunday is but one. The magazine is situated in the low-lying part of the river bank, and is a large store of gunpowder in the world, and it may be also said to be the safest. It has frequently contained from 50,000 to 60,000 barrels of powder, or nearly 3,000 tons, but the whole is deposited within walls of about five feet in thickness, and in the interior of the walls is a mass of concrete, practically unassailable. Major Mills, the Commissary General in charge, has held his post for seven years, and such is the constant care and watchfulness observed day and night that nobody connected with the establishment has been allowed to quit it. There are always 100 soldiers stationed at the magazines for guard duty, and the barracks, magazines, officers' quarters, and workmen's cottages are all enclosed within a high wall. Within the gates no authorised stranger can gain admittance, and anyone attempting to do so would be immediately escorted by a man of the guard. Yesterday the watchers, military and civil, were especially on the alert, and any unknown individual approaching the confine was certain to receive great attention. A notice on the wall warns the public to keep to the right, and to refrain from passing through the gates of the enclosure, the fourth being bounded by the river Thames, along the bank of which there is no thoroughfare. The quiet inhabitants of the small village are not much troubled by Fenian alarms, and the extraordinary precautions were taken against surprise, including both parties of sentries on the river, but the villagers look upon the threats as empty brag, which answers its purpose in disturbing the authorities and the public, and has no other effect. It is interesting to observe the enormous magnitude of the magazine, and the statement made at the time of the Heath explosion that if Purfleet were to go "high" London would be in ruins is an article of faith among the natives, although it probably represents a highly exaggerated estimate of the possibilities of destruction. An unusual number of visitors were to be met, perhaps on account of its being Whit-Sunday; but at all times Purfleet has special attractions in its picturesque geological features, its remarkable outcrop of the New Red Sandstone, and the fact of there being no pier, it is secure from the river excursion traffic; but its pretty hotel and the chalk cliffs are conspicuous objects both from the Thames and for miles round. The troops, with only a few exceptions, were not engaged in any shooting yesterday, but the exceptions being some half dozen who attended service in the little church, quite hidden under trees in an ancient chalk pit. The garrison consists almost entirely of the Royal Wiltshire Regiment (63d and 70th), under captain and major, and the 1st Battalion of the Buffs. The staff of the Commissary General of the Essex Constabulary, has been over to Purfleet from Brentwood, but it has not been thought desirable to increase the police force of one constable, who usually officiates for the preservation of law and order in the neighbourhood of the magazine. The purfleet is embraced in the Woolwich District, and its protection and government rest in the hands of the District Commandant General, the Hon. E. T. Gage, C.B., R.A.

THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS IN AUSTRALIA.—
Mr. James Lillywhite, writing in reply to Lord
Larrie's letter, suggesting that some authori-
tative English cricketers having to the reports of
two English cricketers been given to the
Larrie's letter, says:—"I, as secretary and
manager, and knowing the opinions of Alfred
shaw and the rest of the team, beg on behalf
of the whole of them to deny that anything
is detrimental to the match. I have not taken
place. A rumour was spread in Mel-
bourne that Ulyett and Selby had been offered
£100 to sell the match—this particular match
was the first against Victoria, in which the
English failed to get ninety-four runs
required to win, and were beaten by eighteen
runs. I, as umpire in this match, remember
very particular, and never for a moment
dreamed of such a thing, as all the men were
of the highest character, and I am sure the
report must have been circulated by the party
offering the bribe in a moment of chagrin at
losing his money."

